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SUPPORT PLEDGED TO SUFFRAGE BY REPUBLICAN PARTY

National Committee, With Women Sitting in Conference, Calls on the United States Senate to Adopt Federal Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Republican National Committee, in session here on Friday at the Congress Hotel, passed a resolution calling upon the United States Senate for an immediate passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and calling upon the Republican legislatures of the various states to ratify the amendment. Two women were given seats as members of the national committee for the first time in the history of the Republican Party, at the forenoon session, acting as proxies for committeemen from the states they represented. Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston represented the State of Washington, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay represented South Dakota. Six members of the Women's Republican National Executive Committee were permitted to attend the executive sessions of the national committee.

The resolution passed by the Republican National Committee declared: "The National Republican Committee, in meeting assembled, reiterates its belief in the necessity of enfranchisement of the women of America, and therefore calls upon the United States Senate for the immediate passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and further calls upon all Republican legislatures to ratify the amendment when presented."

The Republican program for 1920 was outlined by Will H. Hays, chairman of the committee, and the committee, by vote, authorized Mr. Hays to carry out the program and gave him the power to name an executive committee and to appoint any other committees that may be necessary to the carrying out of this program, no part of which was made public on Friday.

A resolution was passed declaring in favor of a permanent memorial for Theodore Roosevelt. William Boyce Thompson of Yonkers, New York, was named chairman of a committee to carry out the plans for such a memorial. A part of the afternoon was given over in open meeting to a review of the life and work of Mr. Roosevelt.

A petition was presented by Negro ministers from New Jersey protesting against race discrimination, and a committee consisting of Mayor Thompson of Chicago and Jacob L. Babler of Missouri was appointed to consider this petition.

At the forenoon session of the committee meeting, Mrs. Medill McCormick presented the report of the Women's National Committee and the plans for the coming campaign, and these were indorsed by the convention.

Reports here are that the Republicans will base their campaign on a claim of Democratic extravagance, and mismanagement of the war preparation; opposition to government ownership of railroads and other public utilities; and a decided stand against Bolshevism and socialism. Expressions against socialism and Bolshevism were made in the open meeting. One of the speakers declared that if the Republican Party follows the policy of Americanism for which Roosevelt stood it will make a fight that will cast socialism and Bolshevism into the sea.

Idaho Governor's Message

Many Subjects of National Interest Included, With Woman Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—The message of D. W. Davis, the incoming Governor of Idaho, to the Idaho Legislature was distinctive for its new and constructive features. Many of these are subjects of national interest, prominently the short ballot and governor's cabinet.

Recommendation was included that legal provision should be made to render permanent the State Council of Defense as a system, that it might be called into being at any time of need. A memorial to the boys from Idaho who served in the war has been under state-wide discussion since the signing of the armistice, and favorable mention for a memorial which should be of practical value to the returned boys was made by the Governor.

The Legislature was also urged to take the lead in the stimulation of industry in providing for the erection of public buildings and improvements. But of greater importance than that of buffer employment, Governor Davis affirmed, is the maintenance of public confidence that the State may be capable of absorbing its returning men in agricultural and industrial pursuits.

Following his plea for ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, the Governor urged the cause of federal woman suffrage.

PRINCE RATIBOR LEAVES SPAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—Prince Ratibor and the chief members of the German Embassy staff left for Germany, via France and Switzerland, on Thursday. There was no demonstration at the departure, which remained unnoticed.

CHANGES IN FRENCH AVIATION MINISTRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—The resignation of M. Dumesnil, Undersecretary of State for Aviation, is announced. The coordination by the Prime Minister of certain departments of the War Ministry, which have acted as separate organizations during the war, is the reason of M. Dumesnil's action. M. Clemenceau, in accepting the resignation, expresses his appreciation of M. Dumesnil's work in endowing the country with a war aviation department worthy of the splendid soldiers of the army in the ranks of which M. Dumesnil distinguished himself before entering the government.

LABOR TO DEMAND FULL REDEMPTION

Pledge of Democracy to Be Exacted, With Regard Given to Problems of Reconstruction Which Will Follow the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Labor's attitude toward democracy was brought out from various angles at the conference held by the National Popular Government League here on Friday afternoon. In general, it was insistent upon new privileges, and sometimes even menacing, yet there was a reassuring undercurrent of appreciation of the difficulties of reconstruction and a sense of responsibility in sharing them.

Basil M. Manly, joint chairman of the War Labor Board, was depressed because he had just returned from a failure in New York to settle the controversy there which had resulted in a strike of 15,000 men and many other thousands made idle, with food and fuel tied up. It was not only this situation, but what might grow out of it, that Mr. Manly considered significant. He placed the blame upon the harbor boat owners who had refused to submit the question in controversy to the War Labor Board or to any form of arbitration, and declared that they had wanted to force a strike, so as to prove whether they or the men were the stronger. He said they were of a type of anarchistic, irresponsible employers who, in many instances, were using agents to provoke violence and settlement by force. He warned the country that this spirit is as dangerous when exhibited by employers as by employees.

William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, spoke on the subject "How Labor Defines Democracy." "Democracy is no longer a meaningless word to labor," he said. "It was because labor believed that the war just closed by the armistice was a war for democracy that they gave so freely of themselves that democracy might be established. Having done that, they are going to insist on a larger measure of it, politically and industrially. They understand democracy to mean the right to work."

Mr. Johnston said that Congress, which had been so quick to insist upon the termination of war contracts, had not yet attempted anything of a constructive nature to take the place of these contracts. "If we can spend billions on the destructive engines of war," he said, "surely we can spend a few millions to give jobs and make the world a more beautiful place to live in. Bolsheviki are not confined to the proletariat, nor the I. W. W., nor altogether to the toiler." Some employees, he said, were going back to a 10-hour day, which was emphasizing the trouble instead of trying to distribute the work to make it go as far as possible. "If the government gives no help, the laborer will feel that he has been tricked. Modern industry is a copartnership, and success depends upon the combined efforts of both.

"War has taught many lessons, it has given workers a new viewpoint of democracy. Workers are more conscious of their inherent rights. War has demonstrated what wonderful things can be done under cooperation, which is the first law of civilization."

Mr. Johnston referred to the awakening of the social consciousness of some of the larger employers, and said that wise employers would adapt themselves to changing social conditions and meet them manfully. Labor was simply trying to establish justice.

Arthur E. Holder, of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, sounded a note of optimism. Two of the great citadels of autocracy had capitulated the day before, he said Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, had signed a collective bargain with 75,000 of his employees, and Joseph J. Wellborn of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, had consented to meet with representative workmen elected by their fellows. He urged that labor examine its own attitude, and not put all the blame on Wall Street or State Street, or any group of capitalists. They had the power of organization, and should use the schoolhouses in the evening for discussion and the dissemination of information. They should use the same tool that the capitalists use, that of organization, and not spend their time in abusing them for it. Other speakers also urged the use of public schools as public forums.

BRITISH SUFFRAGE LEADER TO RESIGN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—"Common Cause," the organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, announces that Mrs. Fawcett is about to resign her office as president of the union, and that she has decided not to stand for the executive committee to be elected in March.

PERMANENT LABOR SERVICE SOUGHT

Senate Working on Bill to Be Used as Basis for Employment Bureau Supported by Both Nation and States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Testimony is being presented to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor out of which it is hoped to get information that will serve as a basis for a bill establishing a permanent employment service, supported and carried on by combined federal and state authorities. Legislation is regarded as urgent, owing to industrial problems which are tending to become acute unless speedy action is taken.

At the hearing on Friday, Charles B. Barnes, who has been for four years director of the employment service of New York State, submitted a plan which he had worked out and which he thought might be used as the basis for a bill. His idea was that there should be a national clearing house and that state lines must be passed over in standardizing facts and information, but that the personnel and details should be carried out by the state. In short, he would preserve the state machinery, where there was any, and would make the state the unit of the work. For the first two years he thought federal aid would have to be in the ratio of $2 for every $1 appropriated by the states, but that after that dollar for dollar would be enough. He thought Congress would have to appropriate $3,000,000 a year for the first two years.

William M. Leiserson, chief of labor administration working conditions service, of the Department of Labor, said that he found great uneasiness among employers in different parts of the country. Just before the armistice, he said, they were saying, "Labor has got us now, but just wait until the war is over." Others were saying that the law of supply and demand would take care of things. But the hopeful part of the case is that an increasing number of employers are now saying that they cannot take that attitude without raising up trouble for themselves. They are beginning to recognize that human beings have certain ideas and feelings and that they have to study those.

Mr. Leiserson said that formerly high priced men were used to buy raw materials, but that a cheap man was used to buy the most valuable of all materials, labor. The number of employers who now employ managers of personnel to deal with the men is growing. He gave an example of a Cleveland employer whose working force increased from 3500 to 5000, with a turnover of 5 per cent a month where other manufacturers had a turnover of from 60 to 80 per cent. This was because the men were studied, well treated and promoted when they deserved it. Therefore, when there was a shortage everywhere else, this employer had three times as many men as he needed applying for work.

It was brought out at the hearing that in 48 out of 119 cities industrial conditions are very bad, manufacturers holding off for better conditions and many men out of employment. The number of men at the gates of plants is increasing. Late next spring and summer we shall have great prosperity, Mr. Leiserson believed, but men could not wait for that.

RED FLAG FLIES ON VESSEL IN THAMES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—For what is believed to be the first time in history the red flag has appeared in the River Thames. A vessel carrying timber and manned by Russian Bolsheviki attempted to proceed up the river, flying a red flag, but was stopped and the whole of the crew are now under arrest.

It is understood that both vessel and cargo were originally seized by the Bolsheviki and not paid for.

BRITISH LEADERS LEAVE FOR PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law, accompanied by the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa and Newfoundland, and the Maharajah of Bikaner, left for Paris this morning.

The Press Bureau is asked to say that the visit tomorrow of the Prime Minister and others to France is for the purpose of holding preliminary conversations with the heads of allied and associated governments.

COMPLETE LIST OF MEMBERS OF NEW COALITION CABINET

Important Changes in Nature of Several Government Departments Are Made by Mr. Lloyd George in His Ministry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Press Bureau announces that the reconstituted Cabinet for the United Kingdom is as follows:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, David Lloyd George.

Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, Andrew Bonar Law.

Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords, Earl Curzon.

Ministers without portfolio, G. N. Barnes and Sir Eric Geddes.

Lord Chancellor, Sir Frederick E. Smith.

Home Department, Secretary of State, Edward Shortt, with Sir Hamar Greenwood, Undersecretary.

Foreign Affairs, Secretary of State, Arthur James Balfour, with Cecil B. Harmsworth, Parliamentary Undersecretary.

Colonies, Secretary of State, Viscount Milner, with Colonel Amory, Parliamentary Undersecretary.

War Office and Air Ministry, Secretary of State, Winston S. Churchill, with Viscount Peel, Undersecretary, H. W. Forster, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, and Major-General Seeley, Undersecretary for Air. The latter will be appointed Vice-President of the Air Council, and will preside over the council.

India Office, Secretary of State, Edwin S. Montagu, with Sir Satyendra P. Sinha, Undersecretary.

Admiralty, Walter Hume Long, First Lord, with Thomas J. Macnamara, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary.

Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley, president, with W. C. Bridgeman, Parliamentary Secretary, and Sir Arthur D. Steel-Maitland at the Department of Overseas Trade (development and intelligence). The latter is also additional Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs and additional Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Local Government Board, Dr. Christopher Addison, President, with Stephen Walsh, Parliamentary Secretary.

Board of Agriculture, Rowland E. Prothero, president with Col. Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, Parliamentary Secretary.

Board of Education, H. A. L. Fisher, President, with Herbert Lewis, Parliamentary Secretary.

Ministry of Munitions (to become Ministry of Supply), Andrew Weir, Minister, with F. G. Kellaway and Major Baird, joint Parliamentary Secretaries.

Ministry of Food, Food Controller, G. H. Roberts.

Ministry of Shipping, Sir Joseph Maclay, Minister, with Col. Leslie Wilson, Parliamentary Secretary.

Ministry of Labor, Minister, Sir R. S. Horne, with G. Wardle, Parliamentary Secretary.

Ministry of Pensions, Minister, Sir L. Worthington Evans, with Colonel Craig, Paliamentary Secretary.

Ministry of National Service and Reconstruction, Minister, Sir Auckland Geddes, with Cecil Beck, Parliamentary Secretary.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

First Commissioner of the Works, Sir Alfred Mond.

Attorney-General, Sir Ernest Pollock.

Postmaster-General, A. H. Illingworth, with H. Pike Pease, Assistant Postmaster-General.

Paymaster-General, Sir J. Compton Rickett.

Treasury, Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, with Lord Edmund Talbot and Captain Guest, Joint Parliamentary Secretaries; Sir Hardman Lever and Stanley

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JAPANESE ENVOYS TO PEACE CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, is leaving for Paris tomorrow in connection with the Peace Conference. The Marquess Saionji, designated as one of Japan's plenipotentiaries to the conference, is leaving Japan within the next few days and will proceed direct to France.

WARM WELCOME TO JOHN W. DAVIS

New American Ambassador to the Court of St. James Makes First Public Appearance at Important Gathering in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—John W. Davis made his first public appearance as American Ambassador to this country at a luncheon today given by the Pilgrims' Club at the Savoy. The Duke of Connaught presided over a distinguished company, which included Earl Curzon, representing the Foreign Office, the Marquess of Crewe, the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Finlay, Sir Robert Borden, Vice-Admiral Sims, General Biddle and Sir Harry Brittain.

The Duke of Connaught, in giving the united toast of the King and the President, welcomed the Ambassador, whose presence, he said, would serve to cement the ties that already drew the two countries close together.

Sir Harry Brittain read cablegrams from Chauncey Depew and G. Wilson and apology for absence from Earl Reading. Lord Curzon, in proposing the toast of Mr. Davis, referred to the way in which the ambassadors of America entered into this country's public life, although, he believed, the Foreign Office thought there were no more vigilant exponents of the interests of their country than they.

They were standing, he continued, on the threshold of a new era. It might be thought that the task which awaited the new Ambassador was easier than that which confronted his predecessor and that the ship which had been guided through the storm of war might easily be guided now into port.

That, however, would be a short-sighted view, for never had the problems that confronted their diplomacy here and abroad been greater than those likely to arise in the ensuing years. The war had been all but won. He could not help sometimes regretting that it had not been protracted a little longer, in order to gain a more complete victory. But, although the war had been won, peace had not been, and the winning of peace was the greatest constructive task that had ever been imposed upon the shoulders of any peoples or combinations of peoples. That task could be successfully confronted if the United States and Great Britain stood side by side to shoulder the burdens.

For more than a century, there had been no war between the two countries, and during that time, the ties of common race, common faith, law, and common language had been drawing them closer and closer together. But throughout that time, they had been living in a world where old-fashioned rivalry, jealousies, dangers of competition, surrounded them on every side, and at every stage. He must be blind who did not see that if they did not get out of that era, the most golden opportunity the world had ever seen would be thrown away; and he must be blinder still who did not see that the leaders in that task, who were emerging on to a higher plane and pursuing different ideals, were the United States and Great Britain.

If they stood together, they could make such peace as was desired. He was not eliminating the cooperation of any of their great allies on the continent; he was speaking of the

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MARSHAL FOCH WARNS GERMANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Marshal Foch, during the last meeting of the armistice commission at Spa, pointed out to the German delegates that the action of the German command in leaving arms and ammunition in the hands of the Bolsheviki during the evacuation of Poland and the Balkan provinces, was not in conformity with the armistice terms. Marshal Foch further added that the damage in the countries in which the Allies were concerned, perpetrated by the Bolsheviki, would be, in these conditions, laid at Germany's door. A similar communication has been made by the British admiral in command of the naval forces in the Baltic to the commander of the German forces.

CALIFORNIA SENATE FOR RATIFICATION

North Carolina Upper House Also Adopts Resolution Favoring National Prohibition—Action by Kansas and Iowa Expected

Progress toward final ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment under which the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor is to be forbidden in the United States, was marked on Friday by the favorable action of the senates of California and North Carolina. At the same time ratification by Iowa was declared to be assured, a canvass of the State having shown that 80 per cent of the legislators are pledged, over their signatures, to favor the step, and the Governor of Kansas has announced that in his message to the Legislature next Monday he will ask that the amendment be considered immediately.

Action in California

State Senate Ratifies Dry Amendment by Vote of 24 to 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California — The state Senate on Friday afternoon ratified the National Prohibition Amendment by a vote of 24 to 15. Walter A. McDonald, Senator from San Francisco, then changed his vote from nay to aye for purposes of reconsideration and gave notice of such motion to be made on the next legislative day.

In the Assembly the Federal Relations Committee, on Friday morning, favorably reported the resolution carrying the proposed amendment, the vote in committee having been five to two. The Assembly will reach a vote on the ratification of the amendment probably on Jan. 14, and it is generally conceded that the resolution will be adopted by that House.

North Carolina Taking Step

State Senate Ratifies Resolution Without a Record Vote

Special cable to The Christian Science from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina — The North Carolina Senate on Friday ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment without a record vote. It will probably be two or three days before action on the amendment is taken by the House of Representatives.

Action in Iowa Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—The members of the Iowa Legislature have been thoroughly canvassed by the state Anti-Saloon League and temperance workers with reference to their attitude on the National Prohibition Amendment and 80 per cent have, over their signature, indicated their intentions of voting for the amendment. There is, therefore, no question in the minds of the people in touch with the situation but that the amendment will pass both houses.

R. N. Holsaple, state superintendent of the Iowa Anti-Saloon League, and his staff of workers, are meeting engagements in several towns of the State, and predict a speedy passage of the amendment when submitted to a vote of the Legislature.

Ratification in Kansas to Be Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas — The Kansas Legislature will begin its session next Tuesday. Henry J. Allen, Governor of Kansas, will assume his office on Monday. The first action of the Legislature is expected to be the ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment. The Governor has announced that his message will ask that this be the first consideration after the organization of the Legislature is completed. Both branches are overwhelmingly Republican.

GERMAN CIVILIANS DEPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Military authorities have now decided that retention in the country of enemy civilians of military age is no longer necessary, and the deportation of these began on Jan. 6 and 7, when 750 civilians sailed from Leith and Hull for Germany.

SINGULAR CHANGES IN HISTORIC PARTIES OWING TO ELECTION

Conservative and Liberal Parties of British Parliament Undergo Transition Into Labor and Coalition Groups

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LONDON, England (Friday) — The determination of the Labor Party to constitute itself the opposition in the House of Commons constitutes a remarkable political change. For centuries the political power in the United Kingdom was divided between the Tories and the Whigs. Gradually the name of Tory and Whig gave place to Conservative and Liberal, but the great lines of cleavage remained the same. Even when other political groups grew up, such as the Home Rule Party or the Labor Party, little impression was made upon the two great historic parties. They continued to face each other across the floor of the House and to divide the government of the country between them.

The present election has put an end to this condition of things. When Mr. Lloyd George appealed to the country for a mandate, he did so entirely irrespective of party lines.

It was all the same to him, whether the Coalition was made up of Liberals, or Unionists, or Radicals, or Labor men. The result was peculiar. The old Liberal Party, under the leadership of Mr. Asquith, was wiped out, and a huge Coalition majority, drawn from the ranks of conservatism, liberalism and labor, was returned to power. The immediate effect of this was to leave the government without any official opposition, and this position was accentuated by the fact that, numerically the strongest of the opposition groups was that of the Sinn Fein Party, which was pledged not to take its seats or to acknowledge the Imperial Parliament. Into the breach so formed, the Labor Party has now stepped, and has declared itself the official opposition.

This means that the front opposition bench, where the Pitts, and Peels, Gladstones, and Disraelis of the past sat, when not in office, will be occupied by leaders of the Labor Party, and the labor men who have attained the rank of privy councilors.

At present the party is not numerically very strong. It consists only of 59 members, but there is no question that future elections will increase these numbers just as future elections will consolidate and harden the Coalition Party into a form representative of the more conservative elements. In other words, in future, the present Coalition will become the lineal descendant of the Tory, then Conservative and then Unionist Party, whilst the Labor Party will become the descendant of the Whig, Liberal, and then Radical, parties.

The change so brought about is one of those changes which come so naturally in British politics. There is nothing in the nature of a revolution; the change simply occurs without anybody suspecting it, or even looking for it. When the voters went to the ballot boxes in December, everybody imagined that Mr. Lloyd George would lead the new ministerialist party and Mr. Asquith, a powerful Liberal opposition. The voter himself has upset all these calculations. The Conservative and Liberal elements have practically been amalgamated in one new party, whilst the Labor Party emerges as the descendant of the other historic party. For the future, the leader of His Majesty's opposition or head of His Majesty's government, will almost unquestionably be a member of the party formed by the coalition or of the Labor Party.

BUENOS AIRES FOOD SHORTAGE SERIOUS

United Press via The Christian Science Moniter Leased Wires

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Heavy firing in the Plaza Congresso Friday night was ascertained to be from machine guns of soldiers who were firing in a demonstration to show their size and the adequacy of their arms, in connection with the general strike situation.

A serious problem in connection with the strike is the extreme shortage of food supplies. The abattoirs have been shut down and the authorities admitted the food situation was "alarming."

An attempt was made today to start up traffic, but was suppressed by bodies of armed strikers.

Following the battle between strikers and the police, which continued all night, the government began to take vigorous action today. There were many casualties. No newspapers were issued today.

DEMOBILIZATION PROGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Since the date of the armistice, the number of officers and men demobilized or discharged has been 6335 and 391,287, respectively. In the same period 1875 women of Q. M. A. A. C. and the Women's Legion have been demobilized.

WARM WELCOME TO JOHN W. DAVIS

(Continued from page one)

English-speaking peoples. If they remained together after the peace, they could guarantee peace for the future. The peoples of America and Great Britain governed or administered something like 500,000,000 people, or rather more than one third of the total world population. Let them conceive the power that that placed in their hands. It meant the balance of the world's destinies was in their grasp. They could swing them this way or that, do almost what they pleased.

All eyes at present were on Paris, and it was their dearest aspiration that from the discussions there might emerge a League of Nations as guardian of the world's future. They knew that any league of allied nations, which had fought and suffered in the war and won the victory would abide, but even supposing that in either of these respects there was a failure, it was fully realized that there was another league which must arise and remain, a league of English-speaking nations. It was to that league, more than to any other that the world would have to look in future as the guardian and trustee of the liberties, life, and very likely even the frontiers of the few nationalities struggling for existence, and whose future they must see to.

Continuing, Lord Curzon referred to Colonel Roosevelt as "that great American, who was a great vital and virile force," and who, he knew was looking out of the crisis and tumult of war to build up another world. That work, Lord Curzon said, would be carried on. It is essentially a work for the regeneration and union of the English-speaking races. The great war work, he declared, will be the post-peace work. All sorts of attempts would be made to sow dissensions between America and Great Britain. Already it had been started by German propaganda. There would always be points of difference of view between the two countries, but they are merely as grains of dust in the balance of their international friendship.

Mr. Davis, who received an enthusiastic ovation on rising to respond, expressed his keen sense of the honor done him by the gathering, adding that he could not miss the opportunity of voicing for the people of the United States their deep appreciation of the splendid reception Great Britain had just given their Chief Magistrate.

"The gracious hospitality," he said, "of Their Majesties, the King and Queen, the marked friendship of your citizens, the manifold courtesies extended to the President and Mrs. Wilson on every hand, have gone home to the heart of America, and have forged another and a lasting link in the chain which united us."

Continuing, the Ambassador paid tribute to his predecessor, of whom he said history would not fail to record his unsurpassed contribution to the cause of Anglo-American friendship and understanding, and to write the name of Walter Hines Page high on the roll of those who have deserved well of their country and of mankind.

"Dr. Page and many others," Mr. Davis proceeded, "have spoken to you with eloquence, which I cannot hope to rival, of the ties which have bound, and which must always bind, the English-speaking nations in a common understanding. They have dwelt upon the community of speech which removed from us the curse of Babel and its confusion of tongues; upon our common literature, by means of which we drink from the same eternal spring; upon our common history, telling to generation after generation the story of trials endured and battles won by our ancestors; and above all, upon our common ideals of justice and of liberty, secured by law and enjoyed in order, which, through all the years, have inspired our people.

"And in confirmation of the blessings which flow from all these things, they have pointed again and again to the fact that on the Canadian frontier, our countries meet in the longest common boundary in the world, so little marked and guarded that the traveler crosses it without perception until some chance flag or ensign warns him the territorial sovereignty has changed, although the speech and custom and manner of life has not.

"These are trite and familiar themes if you choose, but they are trite and familiar only as all great things are. Such things cannot be too often repeated, and had I the opportunity, I would say to every American, and would repeat to every Briton, 'These are indeed your kinsmen; study them, understand them, learn to give and take with them, and guard their friendship as a sacred thing.' But after the history of these last red years, how little need there seems for such a lesson! Has it not been burned into our hearts by the fires of war, and marked in pentecostal blood on the lintels of our home?

"I would not wish to weaken by any exaggeration of phrase the tribute of America and her people to the manner in which Great Britain and the Britons have borne themselves throughout this war, but it would not be easy to exaggerate, if one desired, their admiration for your courage, your steadfastness, and your dogged endurance. From the fateful days of August, 1914, when you made your prompt decision, when, in support of your pledged word to martyred Belgium, you threw into the trembling scales all that you had, and all that you might hope to be, their pulse has beat with sympathy and understanding, for they knew that, your God helping, you could do no other.

"They watched your heroic army throw itself across the Channell and fight its way, through four long years, all the way from Mons to the Marne, and back to Mons again. They marveled as its numbers grew, in spite of the waste of constant fighting, to some 7,000,000 men engaged at a single time upon more than seven fronts of battle. They heard your far-flung dominions and dependencies answer to your call from the four quarters of the globe, and saw the swarthy sons of alien races and your foes of yesterday, rush to put their living bodies between England and England's enemies.

"They witnessed your allied fleets hold the sea against the foe until the outcome of the struggle could not be doubtful, no matter how long the end might be delayed. They noted the fashion in which your men and women at home gave up, not only all their ease, but their most cherished liberties, and spared themselves no labor, however menial, and no privation, however great, that might help in the glorious cause, and they bowed very low in reverence before the long and ever-lengthening roll of those who in the glorious morning of their days, for England's sake, lost all but England's praise.'

"Without taking so much as a single leaf from the well-earned laurels that crown the victorious brows of heroic France or Italy or Belgium or Serbia or others of the Allies, is it too much to paraphrase the word of Pitt and say that 'England has saved herself by her exertions and may well have saved the world by her example'? What that example meant for us, when last our hour had struck, it would be difficult indeed to put into words. We, like yourselves, were not a military nation, and the sudden conversion to a nation given over to war would have seemed well-nigh impossible if your experience had not been before us.

"Our industries were devoted to the arts of peace. We had to learn from you how to turn our plow-shares into swords, and into spears our pruning hooks. We were jealous, as you have ever been, of any interference by the government in the intimate affairs of our daily life, and each American boasted with your poet that 'save his own soul's light overhead, none leads him and none ever led,' but we had to learn from you to submit to governmental control in the most intimate details, laying down for a time our liberty of action, that we might some day take it up again. Indeed, it was not necessary to look across the ocean for inspiration, for Canada was working these miracles at our very doors.

"I come to you with the title of American Ambassador, but I am in truth only the last of the many whom, with the aid of your gallant sailors, and seamen she has dispatched abroad, my country has lately sent. Within the last 18 months, there were 2,000,000 others, whose diplomacy is of a most practical kind. They came, I fondly believe, with all the zeal and spirit of true crusaders, and they left behind them many more equally ready for the great adventure.

"We are not ashamed of them and we venture to hope you have found them not unworthy companions of your fighting men. We wished nothing better for them, when we sent them out, than that they should do battle with an equal courage, tenacity, and endurance.

"Some of them will not go home again, and if our losses seem, by reason of number, less grievous in the aggregate than your own, I ask you to remember that, after all, one cannot keep and balance books in the matter of human lives. Those who are gone, have entered into the eternal comradeship, and whatever else the war may leave behind it, I dwell with hopeful pride on those reunions that coming years will bring when British and American survivors of the great war will sit down side by side to tell again the story of valorous deeds against a common foe.

"And now comes victory complete, overwhelming, satisfying, adequate, the military power of Germany abased, her dreams of world conquest dissipated, and the evil men who loosed this horror on the world driven, one after another, from their seats of power. The world rests on its arms and breathes again, and turns no light estimate of the task to the labor of peace and reconstruction.

"Of a certainty, it will call for all we have of wisdom, of courage, of faith, and of self restraint. It is a happy augury that already we have agreed in terms upon the broad outlines that the settlement must take, and have proclaimed this agreement before all the world.

"Surely the wish is not merely father to the thought, when I express my conviction that, in matters of detail, we will be in equal harmony. I am so convinced, because I believe that the same great ideals and purposes animate both Great Britain and America, and because I am sure that there can be no rightful conflict between our fundamental interests in the final adjustment, for, as has been finely said, 'this we may know certainly, this we may hold to confidently; that which is right can harm no man; that which is wrong can profit no man; though all other lights swing and circle, this is the pole-star by which we may safely steer.'

"It is in this spirit that we mean to strive for justice, exact it, complete and even-handed, for all men, whether friend or foe; a justice which does not shrink from the demand that the spoiler shall return all he has taken from us, the rightful owner, and shall restore, so far as human hands can do it, the havoc which his crimes have caused; which will be equally scrupulous to see that no man or nation shall suffer wrong without redress, or bear punishment without deserving; which will not be turned aside from its proper ends by sentimentality on the one hand, or passion on the other, and which will fix its constant vision, not on the past or present alone, but on the long future as well.

"And with this justice, and by very reason of it, we plan for a broader freedom for ourselves, and for all mankind. We ask to be free from the constant fear of war, and from the chains and trammels which that fear imposes. We desire to rejoice once more at home in the ancient liberties which have come down to us through centuries, and to enjoy abroad the security upon all our rightful errands. And believing the statement that 'governments derive their just powers from consent of the governed' is not an empty phrase, but a living truth, we look with confidence for the day when all nations of the earth shall know this as the truth, which shall make them free.

"But since eternal vigilance is the price both of justice and of liberty, we propose to set up due safeguards for their maintenance. The 'armed doctrine' of irresponsible power must give place, in international as it has in private, affairs, to the rule of common right. The law must rise superior to brute force.

"The moral code must govern states as it governs men, and the nations of the world must pledge this each to each in mutual league and covenant. Such is the harvest which the world must reap from the precious seed so freely sown on the battlefields of this war. These are the things which we must do if we would keep faith with all our sacred dead. It is the promise of these things which redden now all the morning sky, and it is in the light of this new day that Great Britain and the United States are to walk, God willing, in unshaken trust and firm companionship."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Central Press

Sir Satyendra P. Sinha

Statesman of India who will act as assistant Secretary of State for India in Mr. Lloyd George's new ministry

GERMAN POLITICAL STRUGGLE CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The struggle for power between the right and left wings of the Socialist Party still continues in Berlin where, however, the former appear to continue to make headway. The Bavarian authorities meanwhile protest that Berlin is not Germany and manifest impatience with the struggle which is proceeding there.

The Spartacus movement is reported as gathering momentum in Westphalia, however, and in Brunswick the revolutionary workers have proclaimed a strike as a mark of sympathy with Dr. Karl Liebknecht. In Thuringia a meeting of all Thuringian trade, handicraft and agricultural chambers, together with the Union of Thuringian Manufacturers, decided to demand the foundation of a republic of Thuringia, with its capital at Erfurt, and rejected the Social Democrats' proposal that Thuringia should be united to Germany.

COMPLETE LIST OF MEMBERS OF NEW COALITION CABINET

(Continued from page one)

Baldwin, Joint Financial Secretaries; and J. F. Hope, J. W. Pratt, J. Parker and J. Towyn Jones, Lords Commissioners.

Scotland, Robert Munro, Secretary of State; J. A. Clyde, Lord Advocate, and T. B. Morrison, Solicitor-General.

Ireland, Lord French, Lord Lieutenant; Sir James Campbell, Lord Chancellor; James Ian Macpherson, Chief Secretary; Arthur W. Samuels, Attorney-General; Dennis S. Henry, Solicitor-General.

In the meantime, until there has been more time to make permanent peace arrangements, the existing War Cabinet will be continued. The government intends, as soon as possible, after Parliament meets, to submit proposals for the establishment of a Ministry of Ways and Communications, and, if these proposals are adopted, Sir Eric Geddes will be invited to become head of the new department.

The King has conferred peerages upon Mr. R. E. Prothero and Andrew Weir, on their acceptance respectively of the offices stated.

ANTI-RED-FLAG BILL FILED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—A bill for an act forbidding the display of the red flag or any other emblem of that color at any public or private gathering was introduced in the House of Representatives on Thursday. It provided a penalty of $5000 fine or five years' imprisonment or both. It will be referred to a committee.

LIQUOR SMUGGLER FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vermont—A fine of $50 with costs of court was imposed upon Henry Bouchard of Beechers Falls, Vermont, when he plead guilty in the United States court in session here to smuggling liquor across the Canadian border into Vermont.

LABOR ENVOYS FOR CONFERENCE RESIGN

Lausanne Labor and Socialist Congress Faces Considerable Delay Owing to Difference of Opinion Amongst Leaders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Following the withdrawal of J. R. Clynes from the labor and Will Therne from the trade unionist section of the British delegation to the International Labor and Socialist Conference at Lausanne, C. W. Bowerman and A. Onions have now announced their inability to attend. Fresh delegates have therefore been appointed and the reconstituted trade unionist delegation now consists of Miss Margaret Bondfield, J. H. Thomas, T. Greenall, G. H. Stuart Bunning, and R. Shirkie, while J. McGurk is expected to take Mr. Clynes' place in the Labor Party section.

The crop of resignations on the part of the original nominees appears to be due to the various problems raised by the conference scheme, not the least of which are the question of the admission of enemy representatives, and the problem as to whether political socialism and trade unionism are to meet in joint conference, or to hold concurrent deliberations.

On both these points, the American delegation, headed by Mr. Gompers is expected to have something to say, and Mr. Bowerman's withdrawal in particular is attributed to his desire to remain in England to await the American delegation arrival. Then again, in connection with the question of enemy representation, there is the difficulty raised by the unsettled conditions in central Europe, and the practical impossibility of determining which parties are truly representative of the people, or are likely to retain that standing for any length of time.

These and kindred questions presumably account for the announcement today by the Dutch Senator, Van Kol, that the executive committee of the International Socialist Bureau had decided that an immediate meeting at Brussels of the Entente delegates is indispensable before the Lausanne Conference is held. Van Kol, it is added, is proceeding to Paris to give a further explanation. Pending his arrival, the administrative committee of the French Socialist Party, after conferring with Mr. Huysmans, has decided for its part that it would be expedient first to summon an international Socialist bureau, for about Jan. 20.

The object of the meeting is defined as the formulation of the working classes' conceptions regarding peace, and Geneva or Berne is named as a suitable rendezvous. The syndical central committees, which propose to meet simultaneously with the Socialist bureau, express preference for Berne.

All things considered, therefore, the meetings of the Lausanne conference, which was fixed for Monday next, appears liable to be considerably delayed.

ALSACE WORKERS' LOYALTY TO FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STRASBOURG, Alsace (Thursday)—One of the main decisions arrived at in the conference between delegates of the Confédération Générale du Travail and the Alsatian and Lorrainer labor syndicates, provides for the grouping of these syndicates into three unions, with headquarters, in the case of Lorraine, at Metz, in case of Southern Alsace at Strasbourg, and of Northern Alsace at Mulhouse.

These three unions will, in their turn, form one organization representing Alsace and Lorraine in the Confédération Générale du Travail. There are a number of outstanding questions which cannot be dealt with finally in the space of a few days, but at the close of the conference, its leaders of the labor representatives of the two provinces made the following declaration:

"We are French. We wish immediately and unconditionally to belong to the Confédération Générale du Travail regardless of the settlement of those questions which may still connect us with German syndicalism.

"We wish to fulfill all the duties which our relationship with the great French working-class family involves, even if by so doing we should suffer financially."

SIR ARTHUR PEARSON A CANADIAN VISITOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — Sir Arthur Pearson of St. Dunstan's Hostel fame is a visitor in Ottawa, the guest of His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire. He has had interviews with the acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, and the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, on his mission concerning certain of the Dominion's soldiers.

Asked to express an opinion concerning the much talked of "freedom of the seas," Sir Arthur said: "I think that the full maintenance of the British Navy is of vital importance not only to the British Empire but to all the world. The best answer to the question as to what the freedom of the seas means is to ask, What lack of freedom has there been in the past? British ports were open to the world and the ante-bellum condition on the seas was absolute freedom."

Sir Arthur Pearson addressed a meeting of the Canadian Club in the Chateau Laurier, the Governor-General being present. The speaker gave an account of the uplifting work being carried on at St. Dunstan's. Sir Arthur, on leaving Ottawa, will pay a visit to the United States.

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS CAUSE OF SENTENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—A sentence of three years in the penitentiary and a fine of $500, with an additional penalty of six months in default of payment, was imposed by a local magistrate upon Charles Watson, a former member of the Toronto police force, who was convicted of having Socialistic literature in his possession. The prosecution produced a number of pamphlets, some of which the magistrate characterized as "so abominable that no decent worker could feel anything but shame that they were offered as the production of those engaged in industrial pursuits."

Owing to the severity of the sentence, an appeal to Ottawa will be made. Harry Cheeseman, whose sentence on a similar charge was deferred for a week, is a member of the Carpenters' Union and several meetings of protest have been called in his interest.

PROTECTION ASKED FOR RUSSIAN CHURCH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Metropolitan of Odessa has telegraphed the Archbishop of Canterbury begging him to protect the orthodox Russian church, which the revolutionary government is subjecting to cruelties by the side of which the persecution of Christians in the first three centuries pale.

The telegram adds that the Metropolitan of Kiev was arrested, without reasons being given, on Dec. 18 and taken to an unknown destination, and all efforts to secure his release have been vain. The Archbishop replied, expressing the Church of England's deep sympathy and stating that he was doing all he could.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 21.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 27.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 15.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9, 1918.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10, 1918.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14, 1918.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23, 1918.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25, 1918.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13, 1918.
MONTANA—Feb. 19, 1918.
TEXAS—March 4, 1918.
DELAWARE—March 18, 1918.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20, 1918.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2, 1918.
ARIZONA—May 24, 1918.
GEORGIA—June 26, 1918.
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8, 1918.
FLORIDA—Nov. 27, 1918.
MICHIGAN—Jan. 2, 1919.
OHIO—Jan. 7, 1919.
OKLAHOMA—Jan. 7, 1919.
IDAHO—Jan. 8, 1919.
MAINE—Jan. 8, 1919.
WEST VIRGINIA—Jan. 9, 1919.

LIQUOR A FOE TO EDUCATION

The Chambersburg (Pennsylvania) Repository, discussing the relation of liquor to education and the youth, says: "If the youth of this country are to grow into good, strong manhood and be a credit to future generations, they must be saved from one of the worst evils that has existed, one that has caused more poverty than anything else, and where poverty exists there is little chance for the child securing the education it should have."

MORE USEFUL CENSUS SYSTEM ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Efforts are to be made to prevent the passage by Congress of an appropriation for the decennial census. "As a measure for providing work for the unemployed, it may have some merit, but not otherwise," said Prof. Charles Zueblin. Labor representatives and others are urging that, instead of this intricate and cumbersome machinery, which is so late in getting results that by the time they are available they have ceased to be of value, an up-to-date permanent census bureau be established which will make a worth-while record. The experience of the draft boards shows what can be done in getting facts expeditiously and thoroughly, it is claimed.

I. W. W. PROSECUTION RESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California — The government on Friday closed its case against 46 I. W. W., leaders with the testimony of a member of the organization recently released from jail at Fresno, who related various alleged admissions of men on trial and told of the I. W. W. policy for delaying the war program of the United States as discussed at meetings of members. The defense will open Jan. 13.

MASSES INDICTMENT DISMISSED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The indictment against the Socialist magazine The Masses and five of its editors and contributors, charged with violation of the Espionage Act, was dismissed in the Federal Court on Friday at the instance of Attorney-General Gregory.

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Filene's
BOSTON

Women's new serge frocks have the new narrow skirts, $10 and $14



A peg-top skirt, graceful wide cuffs and shiny metal buttons distinguish the model at $14. The material is fine French serge, firm and soft.

The other is interesting because of its bib bodice, that is also a belt, because of its pin-tucked plaited peplum. The serge is exceptionally heavy and fine.

Both dresses are in the women's lower-priced dress shop, which sells no dress for more than $14.

Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor

$14 $10

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER

NEW TIE TO HELP JOIN THE AMERICAS

Establishment of Press Service in Southern Republics Expected to Widen the Vision of All the Countries on the Continent

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As better means of communication between its various countries and the United States are regarded as an important need in South America, the recent establishment of a news service by the Associated Press for the exchange of information between newspapers in the United States and those in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine Republic and Chili is looked upon as a long step in broadening the vision of the people of both North and South America, as well as adding to their prosperity, according to Hugo Wilson, the commercial assistant to the Argentine High Commissioner in Washington.

"The average reader of newspapers in the United States sees South America only as a whole," said Mr. Wilson recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and comparatively few go beyond its long coast line to think of the continent in the light of its constituent countries. Rio Janeiro, Buenos Aires and Valparaiso and Montevideo do have some meaning, perhaps, but what lies back of these four ports is practically unknown. So far as the people of South America are concerned, the map of North America is a blank outside of half a dozen cities, and as for the division into the separate states, it is scarcely taught in the schools.

"Until the Associated Press began to exchange news with Brazil, the Argentine, Chili and Uruguay, the newspapers in those countries were almost wholly dependent upon special correspondents in the Latin countries of Europe and from the Havas Agency in Paris for news of the world. Of course, during the war, the Havas Agency partially satisfied the desires of the Argentine newspaper readers, but with the coming of peace, and especially with the growing importance of the banking agencies established in several Brazilian and Argentine cities by the First National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, and the National City Bank of New York, there has arisen a demand for more specific information regarding the United States and closer news connection between the two continents.

"The newspapers south of the equator have been carrying for many years considerable news from Spain and Italy, and a little from London, Paris, Berlin and Brussels, but the cable tolls were high, and comparatively few could command exclusive daily dispatches.

"The news service of the Associated Press, as I understand it, will be routed by way of Panama and Valparaiso, and over the Andes to Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Newspapers in those cities, I believe, have the right to distribute information to smaller dailies in the interior, while the service may eventually, and probably will be, extended to other countries."

From news communications, Mr. Wilson turned to that of the movement of commodities, and the relation of shipping to the prosperity of South America. He pointed out that those countries are almost wholly dependent upon Great Britain and the United States for coal to operate any kind of manufacturing, and especially the street railways.

"The street railway system of Buenos Aires," said Mr. Wilson, was installed by a Belgian firm, with British money, rails and cars. Much of its electrical equipment was furnished by the United States, and the power plant was built and is still being run by Germans. Incidentally, the Germans have bought large quantities of wool in the Argentine, which only awaits vessels to start it for Berlin.

"Our street car fare in Buenos Aires amounts to practically 4.20 cents in United States money. That fare is charged for a continuous ride on a surface line, for a distance of 15 miles. The same fare obtains for transit through our tunnel or subway, which is five miles in length. But if one wishes to ride in from the suburbs to the entrance of the tunnel, and thence to the center of the city, he is charged an extra half fare, or 2.10 cents, making his fare 6.30 cents for the combination of surface and tunnel. This system has been found to work very successfully, and I am surprised that it has not been tried in those cities in the United States which have such facilities."

Mr. Wilson is making a tour of the principal cities of the United States while awaiting the arrival in Washington of the new head of the Argentine Embassy.

THE GOAL OF WAR SAVINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir Robert Kindersley, chairman of the National War Savings Committee, stated in an interview recently that the decision to extend the period of war savings certificates to 10 years, with a matured value of 25s. will be given legislative effect to as early as the government can take the necessary steps. With reference to the idea that the scheme would ultimately be linked up with a system of national life insurance, Sir Robert said that such a step had never been officially discussed and was certainly not at present contemplated by the treasury. "I am glad to find," he added, "that representatives of other organizations for saving have welcomed the continuance of our work, for the huge educational propaganda we have undertaken must of necessity prove beneficial to them. It has created a new army of savers, and that is our object rather than the monopolization of savings. Although it is natural that the public should be inclined to measure the success or failure of the war savings movement by the number of certificates sold, the national committee views its work from the broadest standpoint, that is to encourage wiser spending, reasonable frugality and the elimination of waste amongst all classes." Whether the proceeds of the savings resulting from this teaching went in General Post Office, savings banks, cooperative societies, building societies, or any other sound channel was immaterial, he added. The War Savings Certificate had had a wonderful educational effect, teaching the people how money grew if properly invested. This was the ultimate goal of the war savings propaganda.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 541)

Extension Citizenship Courses

To the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor:

Many editorials have been written, and much other data printed, during the war period anent the short-sighted policy or lack of policy of the country as to the Americanization of aliens in the United States. Much well-deserved criticism has been directed toward our educational officers and administrative officers charged primarily with the duty of "promoting the general welfare."

And yet this same policy or lack of policy and program, is noted throughout almost the entire country in its school curriculums. As a student in country district school, state normal, academy and college, and observation in different states, I know from experience that there was, formerly at least, but little up-to-date teaching in citizenship. No political economy or social science class in other than universities with special social service courses, ever went beyond its textbook frequently 10 years old, and nominal collateral reading, in study of politics, economics or social science. Few of the professors in either high schools or colleges until recently, and they are still too few, ever took up the study of the organization of the local city, county and state governments, and the duties of its various officers.

Much of the alleged teaching of democracy in the public schools has been in the nature of historical tribute to the bravery and independence of revolutionary forbears with little of the philosophy of government or rudimentary essentials of a well-functioning democracy. The majority of students and embryo citizens have been left to acquire their ideas of the requirements of candidates for office from the ward-heelers in charge of their local political precinct or district.

In view of the awakening of the public to the desirability of teaching rudiments of different governmental policies brought about primarily through realization of the lack of Americanization of aliens during the war period, would it not be in the interests of the country as a whole for the public schools generally, high schools in particular, to promote extension courses in citizenship? With the aid of the county and state officers, the instructors could arrange a course of lectures handled voluntarily by professional and business men of the community, which should cover different forms of government, with particular stress on the fact that a democracy is a "government of the people, by the people, for the people" only when the people are sufficiently interested in self-government to make it such. That majority rule does not mean any theoretical majority, but for practical purposes a majority of those sufficiently interested in their government to assert themselves at the polls. And that those not so interested ought to consider themselves more or less negligent and partly responsible for all the failures they allege on the part of the city officials.

Such procedure on the part of the public schools of the country for a short period ought to go far toward eliminating the comment frequently heard against "The Government" uttered apparently many times by those in nowise cognizant of the fact that they are a part of that government. The same lack of accuracy in expression is sometimes displayed in the criticism of governmental policies by leaders of organized labor and other bodies, all of whose members ought to be cognizant of the fact that they are first of all members of the body politic that make up that government. It also occurs to the writer that adoption of the principle of "Proportional Representation," would facilitate elimination of the objections above mentioned in that all factions or parties would then be represented generally, and it would not be so strongly the tendency to shift all responsibility to others.

In part it appears that the tendency of the times toward "specialization" is responsible for the lack of interest of many in government. They fail to recognize that regardless of a man's distinction in any special line, he is a poor citizen of a democracy if he fails to recognize the relative importance and relationship of his specialty toward other activities, and his duty and responsibility as a citizen.

(Signed) F. G. SWANSON.

Miami, Oklahoma, Dec. 29, 1918.

VEGETABLE SUPPLIES DIRECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Fred Hiam has been appointed Director of Vegetable Supplies to the Ministry of Food in succession to Major Belcher, who has resigned on becoming a Parliamentary candidate.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE BALKANS

Bulgaria's Territorial Claims Are Based on San Stefano Treaty, Which Made No Attempt at an Ethnological Settlement

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 9 and 10.

III

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England—The ethnological aspect of the Balkan question provides material for an exhaustive study, for the nationality of the Macedonian Slavs is a thorny and complicated problem. The Bulgars have made the most of their available arguments, good, bad, and indifferent, and have repeated with such persistence that the Macedonians are one and the same race with themselves, that many people have fallen into the error of accepting the announcement at its face value. As a matter of fact, the Macedonian Slavs, as they existed, say in 1912, were neither Serbs nor Bulgars, but had a close affinity with both. They were a people without any deep sense of nationality, who could have been assimilated by the Bulgarians, and were assimilated with unexpected rapidity by the Serbs. Prior to the Balkan War they had been Bulgarized by the joint efforts of the Bulgarian Exarchate and the Komitadji bands. After 1912 they settled down as worthy citizens of the Serbian Kingdom, and fought with fervor and enthusiasm for Serbia in the Great War.

At its best, however, ethnology does not take the Bulgars very far along their road. The Bulgarian church—the establishment of which was again a political move on the part of Imperial Russia—never succeeded in planting itself on the Ægean Coast, because there were never sufficient Slavs there, either Serbs or Bulgars, to justify it. In Turkish Thrace, too, there was never any Bulgarian church, because the population was overwhelmingly Hellenic, and when we come to the Dobrudja, we find all authorities agreeing that the inhabitants are principally Turkish.

A glance at the map—reproduced from one adopted by the Bulgarian propagandists themselves—is sufficient to demonstrate that the strict application of ethnological principles would deprive modern Bulgaria of more territory than she would gain. She would find it difficult to fight Serbia's claim to Central Macedonia, and would inevitably lose the Ægean coastline and Turkish Thrace, for they are indisputably Hellenic, and she would disastrously weaken her case for the acquisition of any part of the Dobrudja.

All Bulgarian argument ultimately drifts back to the Treaty of San Stefano. This proposed territorial division, however, made no attempt to resettle the peninsula on ethnological grounds. It was a brutal political effort by Russia to create a strong Slav vassal state which should act as a Russian outpost in the Balkans and checkmate Austrian influence. By virtue of her old treaty with the Hapsburgs she could not adopt Serbia, and the Imperialists of Petrograd had, therefore, no option save to avail themselves of Bulgaria.

When Russia designed this new State, she did not pretend that it englobed only the Bulgarian race. Indeed, the fashion in which it rode slipshod over the rights of Greek communities moved Lord Salisbury to violent protest. The Treaty of San Stefano was the logical outcome of the establishment of the Bulgarian Exarchate, and the Bulgarian Exarchate was merely a scheme to set up a Slav church, under Russian influence, which should destroy the authority which the Greek church exercised over the inhabitants of the peninsula. The Treaty of San Stefano cannot be admitted as a justification of Bulgarian pretensions, and the falsity of its conception was proved at Berlin, when the new Bulgaria was cut down to logical proportions.

Finally, it is difficult to see how Bulgaria can better her case by advancing geographical considerations. As already pointed out, nature has erected a formidable barrier between her territory and Central Macedonia and the Ægean Sea, respectively. There are only three natural passes through that great mountain wall. One leads into old Serbia; a second into Central Macedonia; and a third into lands which the Bulgarian authorities themselves admit are peopled by Hellenes. On the other hand, communications between Macedonia and the Ægean and Adriatic are plentiful.

During the negotiations with the Entente Powers in 1915, Bulgaria insisted upon her determination "to tear up the odious treaty of Bucharest." It will, therefore, be both interesting and instructive to examine how far the two sets of belligerents were prepared to go in the direction of gratifying this particular desire.

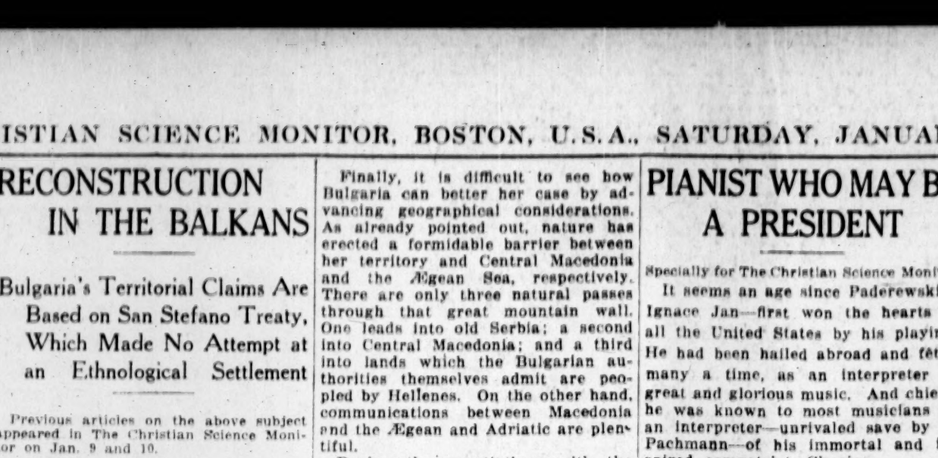
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The territories in question were the contested zone of 1912, Eastern Macedonia, the Southern Dobrudja, and Turkish Thrace to the Enos-Midia line, and the cession of these lands was, according to the declarations of Bulgarian statesmen, the price of Bulgaria's assistance.

It will come rather as a surprise to most people to learn that, on the basis of the aforesaid declarations, the Entente actually went much farther than the Central Empires. Briefly put, both sides ceded the contested zone of 1912; but while the Entente promised to occupy it as a guarantee of subsequent possessions, its acquisition by the will of Germany was dependent upon victory on the battlefield. Neither side could offer the Dobrudja, for both were angling for Rumania, and Rumania was out to annex territory, not to cede it. The Entente, without awaiting the approval of the Hellenic government, offered Eastern Macedonia, whereas Germany promised it only on condition that Greece made common cause with the Entente, which was precisely what Bulgaria insisted on being guaranteed she would not do. And while the Entente had pledged all Turkish Thrace to the Enos-Midia line to Bulgaria, Germany could secure for her only a small tract in the Maritza Valley.

It is evident, therefore, that, always on the basis of the declarations of Bulgarian statesmen, the Entente, as we have said, actually offered a bigger bribe than the Central Empires. Why, then, did Bulgaria join our enemies? It was because her much protested desire for "national unity" was mere camouflage for greedy rapacity. She sought, not her ethnological frontiers, but the annihilation of Serbia; not the liberation of the Christians of Thrace, but the hegemony of the Balkan Peninsula. Germany and Austria had offered her two-thirds of Serbia. To have admitted this would have destroyed the ethnological argument and prematurely disclosed the Austro-Bulgar pact. So she followed a policy of deceit and hypocrisy. She was not honestly neutral while she protested her neutrality. She was allied to the Central Empires from the very first. She believed that they were going to win, and, as her statesmen subsequently admitted, she wanted them to win.

The foregoing examination of Bulgaria's plea has been necessary because, as must again be insisted, it is her ambition which has occasioned most of the friction in the past. If it has been demonstrated that she has no well-founded grievance, and that there is no glaring injustice calling for redress, the ground will have been cleared, so to speak, and the way prepared for the discussion of the basic rules which should govern Balkan reconstruction and their application to the actual situation.



Bulgaria's price in the war

Map shows the territory offered by the Entente and the Central Empires

PIANIST WHO MAY BE A PRESIDENT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It seems an age since Paderewski—Ignace Jan—first won the hearts of all the United States by his playing. He had been hailed abroad and fêted many a time, as an interpreter of great and glorious music. And chiefly he was known to most musicians as an interpreter—unrivaled save by de Pachmann—of his immortal and inspired compatriot, Chopin.

As some recall, he was a slim and pale young pianist, courtly of bearing and æsthetic in appearance. His crowning charm was a strange mass of golden hair, tossed carelessly, or artfully, above his well-shaped forehead. His voice was low and sweet and very musical. His slender fingers had amazing grace and lightness. The spirit of Chopin—morbid, yet pure even when most passionate—informed his rendering of that master's tonal poems.

The years have changed him, as they change us all. Now Ignace Jan seems stern and strong and earnest. The blows and the agony of a terrific war which has pressed, perhaps, more savagely on Poland than on any other country with the exceptions of Serbia and Armenia, have steeled and hardened him. His face looks tortured. It is lined and furrowed. And when he plays he often loses the old witchery, the rare and delicate charm which did so much to earn him his renown. There are moments when he hammers at his piano, almost as if it were the hated Prussian foe. In other days his artistry seemed not effeminate, but feminine. It has grown virile to a fault and full of power.

But nowadays he very seldom plays. His time, his thought, his work are largely given not to his art, but to his anguished motherland. Like a crusader, he has gone from place to place, raising money, pleading, praying and protesting for that country which he loves so well. His fame and fortune have been utterly forgotten for the past four years, as he has flung himself into the fight for Polish freedom. Nor need we wonder when we read that many hope he may be chosen as the President of a new Poland. He never dreamt of being lifted from his own true field, the field of art, to the high dignity of guiding his nation's policy. We may dismiss that presidential plan as fanciful. But none the less the very thought of it enchants one.

This Ignace Jan is not as other pianists. He has a mentality, a will, and ideals, besides art. He can conceive and act, as well as some interpret. He showed that, though imperfectly, in his "Manru." The opera in question did not live long. Yet in one act it had much beauty to commend it. Before the completion of "Manru" and its subsequent production at the Metropolitan Opera House, the composer devoted a whole afternoon in a London restaurant, which he affected (near Bond Street) to discussing it with his manager and with the writer. If he beguiled one as a pianist, he was still more compelling as a man and host. As a raconteur, too, he was incomparable, eloquent, yet not prolix, gracious and always modest. The secret of his charm was very plain—it all lay in his wish to please his guests. Handicapped though he was by a poor libretto, in his "Manru," he gave the world a serious work, due largely, like most operas of his day, to Wagner's influence, and dealing, picturesquely and effectively at times, with gypsy life. The hero of the plot, partly borrowed from a Polish novel, was of that roving race which mocks at what most people know as law, and worships nature. "With longings wild" his "soul was filled," "spring's voices cried within him." He was of the Romany. And, being so, he bowed to nothing but his fancy, lawless and passionate. The story dealt to some extent with the struggle between pagan and Christian, and in the course of it one saw a peasant ballet, danced to the wild music of the fiddle and the cymbalon. So far, "Manru" is still the only opera Ignace Jan has finished.

Mme. Sembrich was the heroine of "Manru," and among others who appeared in the performances at the Metropolitan may be mentioned Mme. Homer, Mr. Van Bandrowski and Mr. David Bispham (the Manru).

It is hard to realize that the man who could achieve so ambitious a work should be the composer of the trifling "Minuet" and other things which, thanks to the popularity of the pianist, have lingered and fretted one so long in our concert rooms. The "Minuet," of course, is a mere "pot-boiler," as odious, very likely, to its composer, as to the professional critic, and yet thousands swear by it.

In Chicago some ten years or so ago, he had helped to interpret—without much success—his first concerto. Shortly after (whether to prove his superiority as a virtuoso, or to pay tribute to his rival, he best knew) de Pachmann, who had heard him, played the same composition and, as he told the writer, scored a genuine triumph. How Ignace Jan enjoyed it, who can say?

But that is of the past. The Paderewski whom we know and love today is the great patriot who has given himself so lavishly to help his Poland. The pale poet has curtailed his golden tresses. He has shut his piano for the nonce and gripped his sword. Not in the literal sense, as some have done—and of their number there have been some pianists—but figuratively. And he has lived to see that Poland rise again from the dust and ashes of what most believed her wreck. The hearts of millions have gone out with him to Posen, and thrilled with him as he drove through that ancient capital, defying his enemies.

"The Germans," according to the cables, "provoked another incident by trying to prevent Paderewski from circulating in the streets."

It is pleasing to have read, though, that the British colonel to whom the Germans protested against the presence of the world-famous artist "made no answer." He turned his back on them and got into a motor car with Ignace Jan, who, as some say, may yet be made a President.

WELFARE WORKERS SAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Five women and two men have sailed to join the 22 representatives of the Jewish Welfare Board overseas. The women will do canteen work and superintend recreational exercises, and the men will conduct religious services, arrange entertainments and help the soldiers in other ways. The board will send about 100 representative workers in all.

INCIDENT OF LILLE'S OCCUPATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"This is just a passing instance, a mere straw that shows how the wind blows," according to Capt. R. F. W. Rees, "in the matter of the esteem in which the captured French town held their German jailers. It is a very small thing, not, perhaps, to be held seriously in the consideration of history; but nevertheless it in some way postulates the undying spirit of France, the indomitable will to be a free people, and no truckler to the foreign yoke.

"Five days after the Germans had left in some considerable hurry, I went to live in Lille. We were billeted in one of the most magnificent houses in the place. It was a palace of art treasures. Strangely enough, almost every ornament in the place had a 'permis de conserver' tied to it. One gathered that important German staff functionaries had lodged there, and that they kept the place intact for their own delectation, while the general looting went on. Possibly they had meant to take them in the end, but the order of their going was so precipitated that they had no time to consider the transport of anything but their own precious selves. So they left our house intact, and we rejoiced greatly thereat.

"The concierge showed us round. He exhibited with true family pride the great glories of that ornate household. He explained rare stained-glass windows to us, and fingered reverently and lovingly wonderful inlaid lacquer-work in ebony and gilt, and priceless tapestries. It was as though even yet he could not realize his great good fortune in having his master's property intact. There was amazingly fine statuary and rare old pictures. It would have been crime, indeed, had the place been despoiled; but that made it only the more perplexing that the Hun had not despoiled it.

"After we had wandered at leisure through the salons and bed-chambers—it would have seemed almost sacrilege to call those magnificent apartments bedrooms! we came to the top floor, and to a billiard room. The table was a perfect one. It was the one thing we needed to complete our utter satisfaction. We immediately arranged a game. We tested the cushions, and found them not wanting in any particular. Then—

"'There aren't any balls,' said Grigg.

"'And where are the cues?' queried Bye.

"That seemed, to finish the matter. We concluded at once that the Boche had carried them off with him. But as a last resort we summoned the concierge and put the matter to him.

"'The balls? The cues?' he echoed. 'Why, oui, m'sieu. I will get them. You understand, while the Boche was here we hid them carefully, for we would not have him play, but now—A moment, m'sieu. I will fetch the balls and the cues.'

"And so we played our game."

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SENATOR DEFENDS HEARST POLICIES

Attack on Testimony Offered Charging Pro-German Tendencies Causes Sharp Debate in the Committee Hearings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Friday's proceedings before the Overman committee investigating the brewers and German propaganda in the United States proved extremely stormy. The inevitable clash between Senator James A. Reed of Missouri and Alfred L. Becker, assistant attorney-general of New York, assumed all the dimensions of a battle royal. Senator Reed, on more than one occasion, appealing to the chairman to warn the witness against too frequent use of caustic expressions.

William Randolph Hearst was defended by Senator Reed, who declared that the allegations made by Mr. Becker, connecting Mr. Hearst with Bolo Pasha and Count von Bernstorff, in the effort to turn the Paris Journal into a defeatist organ, were based on "manufactured evidence." Senator Reed instituted his prosecution in a sweeping attack of the character of the witnesses who gathered the information on the strength of which severe attacks on Mr. Hearst's loyalty had been made.

Prior to the opening of the passage at arms between Senator Reed and Mr. Becker, Edmund von Mach, formerly of Harvard University, concluded his testimony. He gave a signal illustration of the latest form of propaganda to discredit the good faith and the good will of the British Government.

"Great Britain," the witness said, "is trying to defeat President Wilson's League of Nations to prevent future wars." "Not the British people, but the British Government," he added. The committee smiled and refused to take the witness seriously. He was a man with a grievance, the British secret service having deprived him of "his means of livelihood," by making the publication of more books of the "What-Germany-Wants" type impossible.

Senator Reed established the fact that William Johnson, alias Philip Musica, a former convict, helped in securing the affidavits and depositions on which were based the allegations that Mr. Hearst had been seen in the company of von Bernstorff and Bolo Pasha prior to Bolo Pasha's return to France to turn Senator Humbert's Journal into a defeatist organ. Mr. Becker admitted the truth of the allegation, declaring that the past of the witness did not render incompetent or untrustworthy his services as an investigator in the offices of the district attorney and the Attorney-General of New York.

Senator Reed had read into the record an article laudatory of Mr. Hearst appearing in the Paris Journal and written by Bolo Pasha shortly after his return from this country.

"Is there anything in this article which would affect the morale of the French people, or encourage Germany, or help to secure an entry for German propaganda into France?" Senator Reed asked.

"Indirectly, if you will permit me to explain," answered the witness.

Despite Senator Reed's unwillingness to permit the witness to indulge in explanations, Mr. Becker scored and secured an entry for his theory into the record. He clearly made the intimation that the scheme on foot, as he believed, was to use the Hearst service through New York, to get into France news matter which had no access by the direct road from Berlin.

"The opening of the wires by way of New York was possible," flashed Mr. Becker, in the face of emphatic protests from Senator Reed, who attempted to confine the witness to a "yes" and "no" formula.

Taking advantage of the favorable attitude of Senators Nelson and Sterling, Mr. Becker inserted into the record a letter written by Senator Humbert to Bolo Pasha after the arrest of the latter on a charge of treason to the French Republic. The letter, translated from a French newspaper, showed that Senator Humbert had modified the article written by Bolo Pasha about Mr. Hearst and his influence over public opinion in America. The letter carried the intimation that if it had been published as written by Bolo Pasha "the results would have been disastrous," to some party or parties.

The admission of this letter into the record was strongly protested by the Senator from Missouri, who appealed to the committee against the competency of such evidence.

"We are not confined to the evidence you are after," said Senator Knute Nelson bluntly. Thereupon the letter from Senator Humbert to Bolo Pasha was admitted.

WARNINGS AGAINST GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Warnings against German propaganda among soldiers and sailors, aiming to sow distrust and dislike of Great Britain, and so to create a tendency toward dissension among the Allies, was given by speakers at the annual meeting of the British War Relief Association here.

The Rev. William T. Manning, who has been a chaplain in the army, was one of the speakers, and he criticized those who, "in their smallness of mind and harboring ancient grievances, now seek to cause dissension among the men who fought and won the war."

Dr. Manning said that United States soldiers and sailors were being "filled up with this sort of thing," and that when asked their sources of information, usually say "they told me."

It was the business of true Americans, Dr. Manning said, to find out who "they" were, and to "take a definite stand against this new poison which is being poured out to a surprising extent among our soldiers and sailors."

Such evil influences, he added, held in abeyance during the war, are now being let loose, and there was greater need now than ever of sound, outspoken expression in order to render them innocuous.

DETROIT ABEND POST CHANGES OWNERSHIP

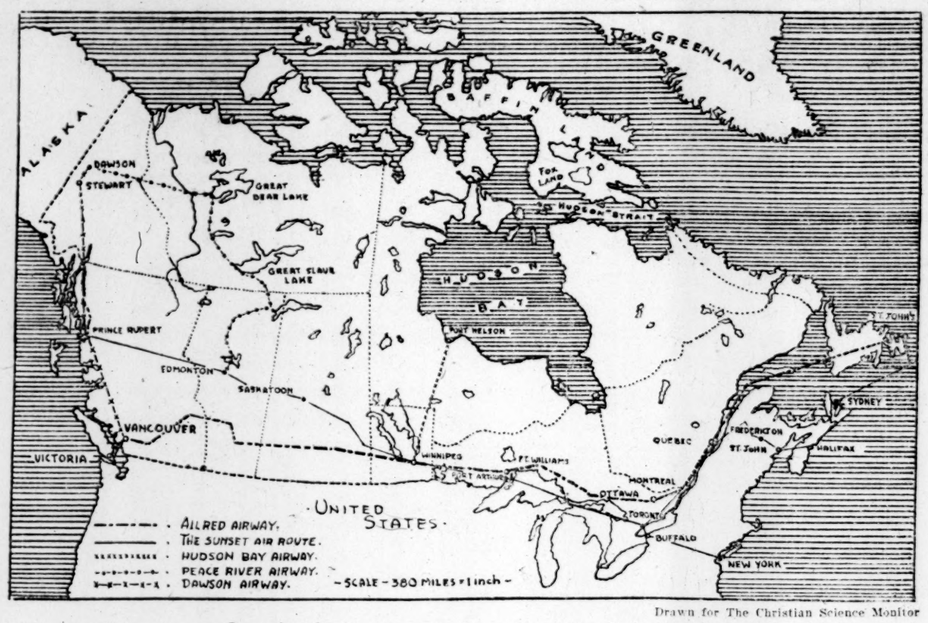
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit Abend Post, German-language daily, has been sold to interests which soon will issue a new afternoon English daily, The Detroit Evening Post. There are now one morning and three afternoon dailies here. The Abend Post was founded in 1866 by August Marxhausen, father of the present publisher of the same name, who has recently been arrested twice in connection with violations of the prohibition laws. "The attitude of the non-German speaking public has been very disagreeable and the difficulties of the last year induced me to sell," said Mr. Marxhausen. Henry A. Montgomery, local newspaper man and politician, will be editor.

NATIONAL WEEKLY HAS FORD EDITORIAL

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

DETROIT, Michigan—Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, will take to task "men of power" for "regarding workingmen as factory fodder," in an editorial under his own name in his national weekly, The Dearborn Independent, to appear today. Mr. Ford advocates repressing the manufacture of many articles which during the war were placed in the "non-essential" class. He holds that they should give way to "new and useful" industries.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Canada, showing proposed transcontinental air routes

Map contains names of principal cities to be included in air service system which has been sanctioned by government

AERIAL HIGHWAYS ACROSS CANADA

Government Sanctions Five Great "Airways" Proposed by Advisory Aeronautics Committee—Transcontinental Routes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec — With the sanctioning by the Dominion Government of five aerial highways across the continent decided upon by the Advisory Aeronautics Committee, with headquarters in Montreal, aviation has taken a great stride in its development in the Dominion of Canada. Two great airways and three lesser ones are called into being and on these new highways of the air aeroplanes will whirr by one another in the near future.

Halifax, on the Atlantic, will soon be a 40 hours flight from Vancouver, on the Pacific; Winnipeg and Montreal will be a bare 15 hours apart, and the run from Halifax to Montreal will be made in less than eight hours, it is expected. Prince Edward Island, the smallest of the provinces, has inaugurated active preparations for an aerial service that will keep up continuous communication across the Straits of Northumberland, so difficult to navigate in winter. There is every prospect that hundreds of smaller communities, scattered throughout Canada at inconvenient distance from the railway will be linked up with the great trade markets by aerial service within the next few years.

The All Red Airway, as one of the new routes will be called, will run from St. John's, Newfoundland, the gateway of the trans-Atlantic air routes, to Victoria, British Columbia. It includes Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, and then runs straight west, following the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and going from Ft. William to Winnipeg, and from Winnipeg to Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary, through the Canadian national parks, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Westminster and Vancouver, the gateway of the Pacific, to Victoria.

The Sunset Airway will be the second great highroad of the Canadian air. Starting at St. John's, Newfoundland, it will touch Sydney, Halifax, St. John, New Brunswick, Fredericton, Edmundston, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg, Toronto, Camp Borden, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, the National Buffalo Park, Edmonton, Mount Robson, and Jasper parks, Yellow Pass, Prince George, and Hazelton, ending at Prince Rupert on the Pacific.

Just as the railways have found it necessary to build spur lines to tap the country north and south of the main lines, so the Canadian aeronautic experts have provided for lesser aerial routes to touch the greater routes at large centers of population. The Hudson Bay Airway will connect Winnipeg with Port Nelson on Hudson Bay. The Peace River Airway will run from Edmonton, through the fertile valleys of the Peace and Mackenzie rivers to Great Slave and Great Bear Lake, and thence westerly to Dawson City and through the Klondike gold region.

The Dawson Airway will run from Victoria and Vancouver to Prince Rupert, Stewert and to Dawson. Possibly, Juneau, the American Alaska point, will be included in the route by international arrangement. From Toronto a spur extension of the Sunset Airway will run through Central Ontario, and will connect with the big American Airway, known as the Chanute and Bell Line, at Detroit.

Other airways involving international arrangements between Canada and the United States have yet to be arranged. They include a spur eastward from the Sunset Airway to Niagara Falls, Buffalo and New York; an airway connecting the Chanute and Bell Airway at Minneapolis to the Woodrow Wilson Airway at Chicago and an extension of the Dawson trail to Seattle and Tacoma.

It is planned to establish landing places in conspicuous places along airways, at such distances that a flying machine at a few thousand feet will always be within gliding distance of a landing place. Emergency fields between the large aerodromes and at definite distance apart on the airways, will make available fuel, expert mechanics and cover from the elements.

All emergency fields between aerodromes will be equipped with automatic devices to show the pilot in the air the direction and velocity of the wind, and with telephones. With this system a machine flying across the continent will be doing some aerodrome flying, to all intents and purposes, all the way across from the Atlantic to the Pacific and return. On all the airways connecting with the United States, ports of entry will be established where aeroplanes must pass the inspection of the immigration authorities.

PART OF MICHIGAN BALLOTS DESTROYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The recount of the Michigan vote for United States Senator last November, for which the Michigan Canvassing Board, with no power to go behind the face of the returns, gave Truman H. Newberry a certificate of election, seems unlikely to be held, despite the many actions by Henry Ford's lawyers looking to that end. Temporary injunctions were obtained in federal courts for both districts of Michigan to restrain election officials from destroying the ballots the same day Mr. Ford's petition for a recount was filed in the United States. In the hearings on the temporary injunctions, however, it developed that ballots had previously been destroyed in several cities. It is not thought the United States Senate, with part of the ballots missing, will order a recount.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON MONOPOLY CHARGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In a report relative to an investigation of an alleged monopoly in the automatic fire-sprinkler apparatus in Massachusetts, Henry C. Attwill, state Attorney-General, says: "While it is true that the price of sprinkler devices has increased greatly during the past few months, I am unable to say that there is no competition between these concerns."

WAR VICTORY COMMISSION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Mrs. Claude U. Gilson has resigned her position as legislative chairman of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association to act as the chaperone member of the War Victory Commission group being sent to France from Massachusetts by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The entire unit will be made up of 100 women selected from each state in the Union and designated to furlough center duty by the recreation department of the Y. M. C. A.

RAILROAD CONTROL PLAN IS OPPOSED

Lessening of the Powers of the Interstate Commerce Body and Creation of Transportation Secretary Meets With Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Opposition to the proposal made by T. DeWitt Cuyler, on behalf of the railroad executives, to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, that the Interstate Commerce Commission be relieved of its administrative and executive duties and act merely as a quasi-judicial body, while the executive and administrative functions be transferred to a Cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Transportation, has met with little favor. It is understood that the organized owners of railroad securities are opposed to it, and it was evident from the tenor of their questions that the members of the Interstate Commerce Committee did not view the plan with enthusiasm.

Other proposals of Mr. Cuyler's were that, while maintaining private ownership, management and operation of the railroads, the power of regulation of the instrumentalities of interstate commerce should be in the hands of the government, these functions, however, being administered through agencies convenient and responsive to the people of the respective states; the railroads were to have the power to initiate rates, schedules of which should be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the Secretary of Transportation, and with the commissions of the states to which they would be applicable. The Interstate Commerce Commission was to divide the country into regions, with a commission for each region, having a member for each of the states embraced within a given region.

"Continuity and regularity of transportation are absolutely essential to the public," said Mr. Cuyler. "Both the capital invested and the labor employed in transportation are, therefore, engaged in a business vitally affecting the public interest, and by engaging therein assume the implied obligation not unreasonably to impair or interrupt the movement of trains. Questions of wages and working conditions affecting individual railroads should be settled, if possible, by officers of the railroads and representatives of the employees. A board should be constituted, under the secretary of transportation, on which the employees, the employers and the public, should have equal representation, with the duty and authority to investigate and report to the secretary of transportation on the merits of any controversy, which the parties are unable to adjust."

Edgar E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who was again before the committee on Friday, testified that in his opinion the creation of regional commissions would not prove helpful, but he did think that it might work well to have subsidiary officers in different parts of the country to whom the peoples could appeal for relief.

Complete standardization of the railroad equipment as proposed by the Railroad Administration was opposed by Mr. Clark on account of the varying conditions in different parts of the country with which the railroads have to deal.

Another factor was injected into the railroad hearings on Friday by the arrival of S. D. Warfield, president of the National Association of Owners of Railway Securities, which claims to have a membership representing nearly a third of the $17,000,000,000 railroad securities in the hands of the public. Mr. Warfield has been in Chicago in conference with the executive committee of the National Industrial Traffic League, representing 250,000 shippers, with regard to the return of the railroads.

COAST STATES PLAN CONSTRUCTION LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Much constructive legislation is forecast for discussion of the states of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho. In all of these states the matter of primary interest is the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, Idaho in fact, having already voted in favor of ratifying it.

In California one of the matters of interest that it is expected will come before the Legislature will be a bill providing land for the returning soldiers. Just what form this will take is not now known although it is understood that the California land settlement experiment, which is already in operation on a large scale near the town of Chico, where those with small means may secure a farm on small payments, will be the basis for the larger and more pressing problem.

Another important matter that it is expected will be considered at Sacramento is that of reorganizing the state government along more economic lines, the idea being expressed in some quarters that the progressive measures put into effect through the influence of Hiram W. Johnson, when he was Governor, are by the proposed reorganization threatened with restriction or elimination.

Other important matters that have been mentioned as probable subjects for legislative consideration are: The removal of the San Francisco waterfront from the control of the State to that of the city of San Francisco; an investigation of the alleged municipal corruption in San Francisco, in which the Mooney case has been involved; and three measures put forward by women's organizations, the changing of the Community Property Law, a state farm for delinquent women, and an increase in the appropriation for lower schools.

NEW YORK'S MILK RECEIPTS INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Milk receipts in this city increased on Friday, although the deadlock between the producers and distributors continues. On Thursday, 1,395,238 quarts were received, and on Friday 1,432,593 quarts came in, with reports not complete. The supply is coming from points as far distant as Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

In notifying the Legislature of his appointment of a commission to study the milk situation and attempt to reach a settlement, Governor Smith said:

"Volumes of testimony have been taken on this subject. What the people expect, and should have, is a settlement of the differences between the organizations representing the producers and the distributors. I am of the opinion that the representatives of the associations involved, with the assistance of citizens representing the consumers, can solve this question better than any committee or conference in which they were not represented."

THE SHEPARD STORES
COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE
BOSTON, MASS.

January Silk Sale

Heavy Pure Silk Imported Shantung, 32 inch	75c
Tub Silks, 32 and 36 inch, new colors	1.35
33-Inch Heavy Suiting Pongee, natural color	1.25
Satin Charmeuse, 40 inch, colors, black	2.85
Crepe Meteor and Satin Charmeuse, 40 inch	2.50
Black Satin de Luxe, or Crepe de Chine, 40 inch	1.85
Black Duchesse Satin, 36 inch, supergrade	1.69
Heavy Black Rajah Twill Shantung, 34 inch	1.58
Yard-Wide Rich Black Peau de Cygne	1.75

(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

Wash Goods

Mercerized Poplins, White Gabardines, Newport Voiles, Beach Suiting, Fancy White Repp	Choice 48c
Check Nainsook, Kimono Flannels, White Fleece Flannels	Choice 25c
Fancy White Shirting, Stripe Chambray, Crepe Poplins, Printed Chiffon Voile	Choice 39c

(Winter Street—Fourth Floor)

Woolen Goods

40-Inch Dress Poplin, Silk and Wool Poplin	1.75
50-Inch All-Wool Black Poplin	2.50
42-Inch All-Wool Black Crepe	1.25
54-Inch All-Wool Skirting	1.50
54-Inch Check Suiting	1.39
54-Inch Angora Coating	3.85
54-Inch Doeskin Coating	4.75
54-Inch Silvertone Coating	5.00
54-Inch Burella Coating	5.00

(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

Safeguarding the property of an inexperienced woman

Are you sure that your heirs can manage your estate successfully?

Some years ago a woman came to us for advice. She had unexpectedly inherited a large amount of money, and seemed unequal to the responsibility of managing it, since she had no previous experience in financial matters. She had been beset with many offers of alluring investments, but had no idea as to their safety.

After consulting us and her lawyers, she finally put the bulk of her property in our custody. She gave us full power of attorney, thus freeing herself entirely of its management, and leaving her free to travel unencumbered by business problems.

It will be a pleasure to have you call and talk to us about your estate business. Ask for booklet.



BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST CO.
100 Franklin, at Arch and Devonshire Streets

Winter Clearance Sale

Hart Schaffner & Marx All-Wool Clothes

Regardless of conditions, we are making the same liberal reductions as in previous years. This is an annual event and our customers look forward to the opportunity of buying Hart Schaffner & Marx All-Wool Suits and Overcoats at special prices. New friends are welcome, too. The reductions are as follows:

Overcoats				Suits			
$21.50	instead of		$25.00	$21.50	instead of		$25.00
25.00	"	"	30.00	25.00	"	"	30.00
30.00	"	"	35.00	30.00	"	"	35.00
35.00	"	"	40.00	35.00	"	"	40.00
38.50	"	"	45.00	38.50	"	"	45.00
42.50	"	"	50.00	42.50	"	"	50.00
45.00	"	"	55.00	45.00	"	"	55.00
50.00	"	"	60.00	50.00	"	"	60.00

Higher priced overcoats, including fur-collared and fur-lined overcoats, also very liberally marked down

Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Mackinaws

$8.00 instead of $10.00—$10.00 instead of $12.00—$12.50 instead of $15.00—$15.00 instead of $18.00 *Boys' clothing sold only at Boylston Street Store*

Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Clearance Sale at Both Stores

THE CONTINENTAL

Boylston, at Washington — BOSTON, MASS. — Franklin, at Washington

This Store Open Saturday until 9 P. M.

INTER-ALLIED FOOD PROGRAM PROPOSED

United States Agricultural Commission Urges Initiative in Planning for Production to Embrace Needs of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"As a matter of international good will," says a summary of the report of the United States Agricultural Commission appointed in August, 1918, to study agricultural conditions in England, France and Italy, the United States "should take the initiative in requesting the nations now associated as belligerents with the United States to join in a program of agricultural production that shall embrace the needs of the entire world for the next few years lest a possible serious shortage of food, feed and fiber supplies should dissipate, if not destroy, much of the precious fruit hoped for as a result of winning the war." For this purpose the commission proposes the establishment of an inter-allied agricultural council.

After reviewing its observations in Europe, all of which were made prior to the armistice and for the purpose of ascertaining conditions as they related to the agriculture of the United States under a continuance of the war, the commission says that Great Britain, France and Italy will need to import for some time to come large supplies of meats, fats, dairy products and concentrates for animals. They will also be obliged to import large quantities of wheat, fertilizers, fibers (wool and cotton) and farm machinery.

"The commission," says the report, "basing its opinion on such observation as it was able to make and upon such sources of information as were available, affirms the belief that crop conditions and prospects in the principal countries of the world justify the statement that for the staple food and fiber products grown in the United States, such as wheat, meat, sugar, cotton and wool, there will prevail a strong demand and that prices will probably continue steady and at a high level.

"The quantities of wheat and other agricultural products that will be desired from the United States will depend not only upon the usual factors, but also, and particularly, upon war-made factors which the government of the United States cannot alone appraise or estimate before the time to plant for the 1920 harvest. The uncertain factors include the resumption of wheat growing in Russia, Rumania, France, and other countries; the British policy regarding the maintenance or enlargement of their present wheat production program; the quantity and availability of supplies in distant wheat-growing areas; and the availability of sufficient tonnage.

"The commission believes that if there is likely to arise in any allied or neutral government a need for wheat from the 1920 harvest in the United States, such government should make a statement to the United States Government not later than May 1, 1919, as to the quantity of such wheat desired.

"The commission believes that unusual risks of over-production should be assumed by wheat-importing nations which would be the sufferers in case of under-production. With this in mind the commission therefore feels that it is desirable to go a step further in order to prevent so far as practicable an unbalanced production of wheat in the world after the crop of 1919 is harvested. The commission suggests that steps be taken to have the nations now associated as belligerents with the United States determine as accurately as may be, not later than May, 1919, what will be the world's needs for wheat from the 1920 harvest so that appropriate steps may be taken to insure an adequate supply through prompt determination and dissemination of international information regarding crop prospects and conditions, and such other steps as may be found necessary to insure adequate production of wheat during the crucial period of post-war readjustment of industry in the affected nations. A similar arrangement might well be considered in reference to meat supplies, sugar, cotton, and wool.

"The commission further suggests that these and related subjects might be given adequate consideration if an inter-allied agricultural council were provided, and recommends that steps be taken for the creation of such a council on which the member from the United States should be the Secretary of Agriculture."

MOVE TO RATIFY LEAGUE AMENDMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Seven separate concurrent resolutions individually ratifying each of seven amendments initiated by the Non-Partisan League at the recent elections, introduced in the House on Thursday, were promised early passage, though the fate of five most important amendments depends upon a decision of the Supreme Court, after a hearing set for next Tuesday. Governor Frazier, in his inaugural address, declared the people had spoken, and it was the duty of the legislators to proceed to place in effect a policy of state ownership of state, farm and town institutions and other reforms called for in the league program.

A league senator has presented a concurrent resolution to be cabled to President Wilson and the labor and democratic organizations of all countries indorsing the plan for a League of Nations representing all countries by consent, and none by conquest, which would also provide sufficient armament to police the world and secure permanent peace.

A resolution also memorializes labor and democracy organizations of the world, assuring them of the support of all labor organizations and farmers of North Dakota.

WARRANT FOR I. W. W. DEFENDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—A warrant is out here for George F. Vanderveer, who, as attorney for William D. Haywood and the hundred-odd other I. W. W., defended them in their trial in Chicago last summer. It is charged that Vanderveer threatened to shoot the local federal employment bureau manager.

CONVICTED MEN POSE AS MARTYRS

Victor Berger and Others Found Guilty in Chicago Under Espionage Act Issue Statements on Verdict Against Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Picturing themselves as martyrs in the cause of democracy, Victor L. Berger, Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl and Irwin St. John Tucker, four of the five convicted Socialist leaders, issue statements printed in the Chicago Socialist on Friday.

"It seems to be the historic fate of every ruling class to dig its own grave," says the Berger statement. "The verdict of guilty against myself and my four comrades for alleged conspiracy to interfere with the armed forces of the United States," Mr. Berger said, "is a verdict that could not be found on the same charge and under the same circumstances in any other civilized country today, with the possible exception of Japan. I want to remind my fellow-citizens that the United States is the only country in the world today where we still have political trials and political prisoners. And that condition is only one of the queer results of the war we have waged to make the world safe for democracy."

Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist Party, said in part: "It was not the five defendants who were on trial, but the Socialist Party and its principles. The war hysteria was carried into every phase of the case to add to the natural prejudices of the jury. If the democracy of which we heard so much and for which we were told we entered this war can be had only through prison cells, I am willing to take my place with countless others who have been denied their liberties because of a conviction. In European countries political prisoners are released. In this country alleged political offenders are sent to prison."

J. Louis Engdahl, Socialist Party editor, said: "In no other country, in or out of the war, with the exception of Russia under the Tzar, has the established government sought to stop progress by such an insane attack upon the rising Socialist movement as we are witnessing here in the United States."

NEW YORK MAN'S NEW ENGLAND FISH PLANS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In order to show that the 40 dealers at the Boston Fish Pier do not enjoy a complete monopoly of the ground fish business of the United States, as charged by the bill in equity brought under the anti-trust law, and now being tried in the United States District Court, counsel for the defense called on Friday Sven Hansen, in charge of a fish-producing plant which is being built at Rockport and Gloucester, Massachusetts, by a company headed by George W. Perkins of New York.

Mr. Hansen stated that Mr. Perkins, two years ago, got control of wharf property at Rockport and Gloucester with the idea of using them as landing places for fresh fish brought in by a fleet of steam trawlers which he proposed to build. He also intended that the greater part of the fresh fish should be shipped immediately by steamer through the Cape Cod canal to New York and distributed among 100 fish stores which he proposed to establish in that city.

The war prevented the construction of the trawlers, but a storage plant was started at Rockport with a daily capacity of 700 barrels of fish, and this plant is expected to go into commission early in April.

IMMIGRATION TO BE DISCUSSED

Plans for Americanization Will Also Be Considered at National Conference in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A national conference on immigration and Americanization will be held here on Saturday night at the Hotel Astor, when Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, will outline his plans for educating the immigrant in United States ideals. About 1000 immigration and Americanization experts from various parts of the country will attend and promise their cooperation with the secretary. This will mark the first united effort to merge plans along these lines into one concrete and definite program.

The list of speakers, showing the breadth of the movement toward unity, includes, besides the secretary, Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and of the National Americanization Committee; F. C. Butler, representing the secretary in dealing with the organizations to carry out the program, Arthur S. Somers, president of the New York City Board of Education, and Dr. John Wills Slaughter of the Community Council movement of this city.

The groups represented include the National Americanization Committee, which has worked independently among immigrants; representatives of racial groups; and those who seek to Americanize the immigrant through community councils.

The latter plan has already been taken up in a preliminary fashion by the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies and other organizations. The plan divides the city into district communities, each represented by those who understand the special problems of that community.

PROPERTY OWNERS RAISE A PROTEST

Alleged Plan in New York on Part of the Hylan Administration to Force Municipal Control of the Street Railways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Revelaton of the fact that Mayor Hylan and Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, have been in conference on the Boston trustee plan for municipal control of street railways, and the statements by each official that the other started and encouraged these conferences, has brought out protests from various publicly interested quarters, that affairs of such vital interest to the public should be handled at all times publicly, and that the present situation calls for action more practical and beneficial than the accusations passing back and forth among the Mayor, the Interborough president, the chairman of the Public Service Commission, the City Board of Estimate and others. Among these protests is one from property owners who have held one meeting to discuss the subject and plan to hold another.

Frank H. Sisson, a vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, said that judging by the attitude of the Board of Estimate on the question of higher fares, there was either a deliberate plan on the part of the Hylan administration to force municipal ownership under the trustee arrangement, or to escape political liability for taking definite action in authorizing higher fares.

"What we, as property owners, can do I do not know," said Mr. Sisson. "But I do feel that, unless we can make a strong and representative protest against the board's action, or rather inaction, we ought not to make any at all. If there is not to be some sort of a dislocation of rapid transit facilities, some sort of a rapid transit crash in this city, then the people must be heard at City Hall, and heard in no uncertain terms."

It is pointed out that the Public Service Commission is powerless to act because the matter of fares is a contractual relation between the city and the Interborough. And it is claimed that the Board of Estimate, which has the power, refuses to exercise it. The meeting adopted a resolution favoring sufficient revenues for the companies to pay operating expenses.

The application of the Interborough to increase fares to eight cents and charge 3 cents for transfers was formally denied by the Board of Estimate on Friday. The request of the New York Railways Company, for a like increase, was also refused.

Following this action, Mayor Hylan said: "If the Interborough is unable to comply with all the terms of the contract with the city, all the Interborough has to do is to turn back the lines to the city and the city will operate them."

RALLIES IN BEHALF OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

NEW YORK, New York—Plans for consecutive congresses in behalf of a League of Nations, to be held in New York, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Utah; Kansas City, Missouri, and Atlanta, Georgia, beginning on Feb. 5 and ending on Feb. 28, were announced on Friday by the League to Enforce Peace.

William H. Taft, former President, will preside at each rally, and will be accompanied on his tour by James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany; Henry Van Dyke, formerly Minister to the Netherlands; President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Frank P. Walsh, formerly joint chairman of the National War Labor Board; Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the National Council of Women, and Rabbi Wise of the Free Synagogue, New York.

The first meeting will be held here on Feb. 5 and 6. The Boston dates are Feb. 7 and 8.

UNITED STATES TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Commenting on North American activities in South American markets, La Prensa says: "North America has been exporting less than a tenth of her products, because they were needed internally and because her tariff policy prevented exports which in turn would have made American goods known in other lands. Thus, though she has grown astonishingly prosperous at home, her commercial ties have been so relaxed that only an unforeseen event, like a terrific war, could make her appreciate the value of the South American markets."

The newspaper expresses the hope that some arrangement can be made through which will be built up a lasting system of reciprocal trade between the United States and Argentina.

INTERNED ALIENS MEASURE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Legislation authorizing deportation of aliens interned during the war was requested by Attorney-General Gregory on Friday. He sent the draft of a bill to Representative Burnett of Alabama, chairman of the Immigration Committee, who introduced it in the House.

WOMEN PROPOSE NEW LEGISLATION

New York State Assembly to Be Asked to Enact a Number of Measures Relating to Welfare of Women and Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York women have an interest in the state Legislature that is no longer academic, for now that they are voters, they feel it their duty, alertly and intelligently, to follow its movements, according to the bulletin of the Woman's Municipal League of the City of New York, which has promulgated what it calls a "Woman's Program." This includes a number of bills which have been indorsed for presentation to the Legislature by organizations specially interested in the welfare of women. It is also indorsed by the New York State Federation of Labor. The Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of New York State have approved the minimum wage bill. The bulletin calls particular attention to the transportation and elevator bills, saying that these are new occupations for women and that women working in them at present have no legal safeguards.

These bills, called "The Woman's Joint Legislative Program," are announced as follows:

"A transportation bill, limiting the hours of work of girls employed in the transportation service to nine hours a day, 54 hours a week, prohibiting night work and employment of minors under 21, and providing suitable rest room facilities, and one day of rest in seven.

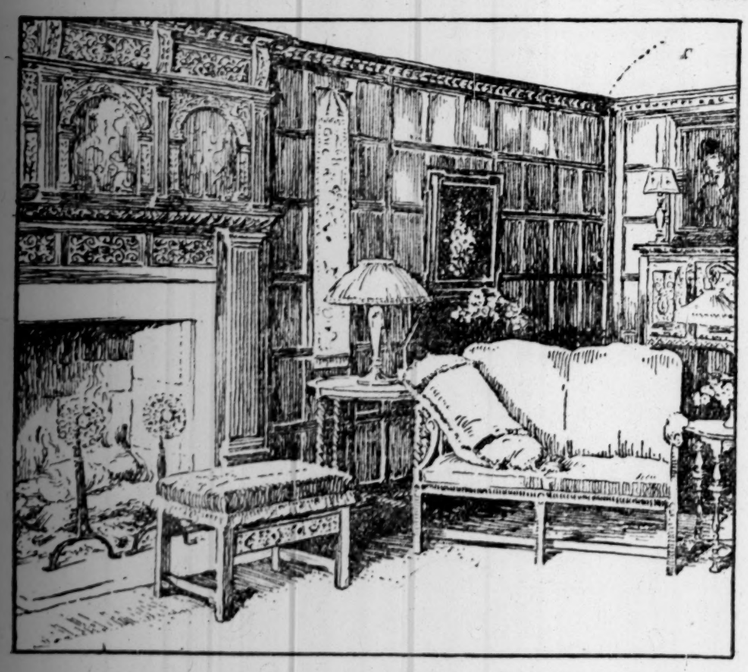
"An elevator bill, limiting the hours of work of elevator girls to nine hours a day, 54 hours a week, prohibiting night work, and providing seats in elevators, and one day of rest in seven.

"An eight-hour bill, reducing the hours for women employed in factories and mercantile establishments from nine to eight hours a day.

"An office workers' bill, providing the same protection to office workers as girls in mercantile establishments now enjoy (namely, nine hours a day, 54 hours a week, and one day of rest in seven, no night work between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m.). This excludes, however, those employed in professional offices and in telegraph and railroad offices.

"A minimum wage bill, creating a minimum wage commission which shall establish wage boards in the different industries; these boards, after investigation into the cost of living and the standard of living in that trade, to fix minimum rates which shall be sufficient to meet the necessities of life and maintain health and efficiency."

Paine's



PAINE'S Bureau of Interior Decoration is a complete organization, presenting a brilliant array of unusual furniture, floor coverings, fabrics and other materials—a corps of men who know how to interpret, suggest, and carry out your wishes, and workshops on the premises in which to execute orders promptly and skillfully. *Perhaps the illustration of Paine's English Room may furnish suggestions.*

Paine Furniture Company
BOSTON

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—The Mercantile Heart of New England—JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Over $100,000 Worth of New and Desirable High-Grade Furs Purchased Especially for a

Fur Sale Extraordinary

The Result, the Prestige of the House of Jordan Marsh Company, Together With a Business Alliance of Many Years' Standing With a Foremost Fur Manufacturer, has Resulted in Securing

At a Most Extraordinary Price Concession One of the Finest Lots of Furs We Have Ever Offered — With Prices Lower than Today's Manufacturing Cost

Not odds and ends, but brand new, dependable furs, the majority of which have been made during the past month. To this great purchase we have added many choice pieces from our own regular stock, making it one of the largest and best assortments of furs we have ever offered. While we have not listed the items in detail here we can assure our patrons that the prices represent some of the largest savings ever offered in our Fur Section.

1/3 to 1/2 are the Savings

Every piece is made and finished in a most superior manner bearing the Jordan Marsh Company usual guaranty of quality.

Jordan Marsh Company
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

KING GEORGE'S SPEECH TO EMPIRE

For the First Time a British Monarch Addressed Representatives From All Parts of the Far-Flung Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The King's speech, delivered recently, in the presence of members of both houses, and representatives of the dominions and India, in the magnificent Royal Gallery in the House of Lords, and a short report of which has already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, marked an occasion that will be inscribed in future as one of the great moments in the history of the British Empire. For the first time a British monarch addressed representatives from every part of the wide-flung Empire, and as King George proceeded with his speech, no man could fail to be profoundly moved by the significance of the occasion. The King was accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and other members of the royal family.

The speech, which was as follows, was heard throughout in deep silence:

"I thank you for your loyal addresses of congratulations on the signature of an armistice, and on the prospect of a victorious peace.

"At this moment, without parallel in our history and in the history of the world, I am glad to meet you and the representatives of India and the dominions beyond the seas; that we may render thanks to Almighty God for the promise of a peace now near at hand, and that I may express to you, and through you to the peoples whom you represent, the thoughts that rise in my mind at a time so solemn.

"I do this with a heart full of grateful recognition of the spontaneous and enthusiastic expressions of loyalty and affection which I have been privileged to receive both personally here in the metropolis and by messages from all people of these islands, as well as from every quarter of the Empire. During the past four years of national stress and anxiety my support has been faith in God and confidence in my people. In the days to come, days of uncertainty and of trial, strengthened by the same help, I shall strive to the utmost of my power to discharge the responsibilities laid upon me, to uphold the honor of the Empire, and to promote the well-being of the peoples over whom I am called to reign.

"After a struggle longer and far more terrible than anyone could have foretold, the soil of Britain remains inviolate. Our navy has everywhere held the seas, and wherever the enemy could be brought to battle it has renewed the glories of Drake and Nelson. The incessant work it has accomplished in overcoming the hidden menace of the enemy submarines and guarding the ships that have brought food and munitions to our shores has been less conspicuous but equally essential to success. Without that work Britain might have starved, and those valiant soldiers of America, who have so much contributed to our victory, could not have found their way hither across the foam of perilous seas.

"The fleet has enabled us to win the war. In fact, without the fleet the struggle could not have been maintained, for upon the command of the sea the very existence and maintenance of our land forces have from the first depended.

"That we should have to wage this war on land had scarcely entered our thoughts until the storm actually broke upon us. But Belgium and France were suddenly invaded and the nation rose to the emergency. Within a year an army more than ten times the strength of that which was ready for action in August, 1914, was raised by voluntary enlistments, largely owing to the organizing genius and personal influence of Lord Kitchener, and the number of that army was afterward far more than doubled.

"Those new soldiers drawn from the civil population have displayed a valor equal to that of their ancestors, who have carried the flag of Britain to victory in so many lands in bygone times. Short as was their training, they have imitated and rivaled the prowess of the small but ever-famous force which, in the early weeks of the war, from Mons to the Marne fought its magnificent retreat against vastly superior numbers. Not less prompt was the response, not less admirable the devotion to the common cause, of those splendid troops which eagerly hastened to us from the dominions overseas, men who showed themselves more than ever to be bone of our bone, inheriting all the courage and tenacity that have made Britain great. A hundred battlefields in all parts of the world have witnessed their heroism, have been soaked with their blood, and are forever hallowed by their graves.

"I shall ever remember how the princes of India rallied to the cause, and with what ardor her soldiers sustained in many theaters of war, and under conditions the most diverse and exacting, the martial traditions of their race. Neither can I forget how the men from the Crown colonies and protectorates of Great Britain, also fighting amid novel and perilous scenes, exhibited a constancy and devotion second to none.

"To all these and to their commanders who, in fields so scattered and against enemies so different in Europe, Asia and Africa, have for four years confronted the hazards, overcome the perils, and finally decided the issues of war, our gratitude is most justly due. They have combined the highest military skill with unsurpassed resolution; and amid the heat of the battlefield have never been deaf to the calls of chivalry and humanity.

"Particularly would I mention the names of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, whose patient and indomitable leadership, ably seconded by his fellow commanders, has been rewarded by the final rout of the enemy on the field of so much sacrifice and glory; of General Sir Edmund Allenby, who, in a campaign unique in military history, has won back for Christendom the soil for which centuries had fought and bled in vain; and of General Sir Stanley Maude and his successor who gained, in a scene of no less romance, the first resounding victory of the war for the allied cause.

"While I mention those who have served their country till the end of the struggle, let us not forget the incomparable services of the leaders who, in the early days of the war, before Fortune had begun to smile, upheld the best traditions of British arms by land and sea; of Field Marshal Lord French of Ypres, whose title recalls the scene of his undying renown, and of Admirals Lord Jellicoe and Sir David Beatty, who have for four years been the spirit and soul, as they were the successive commanders, of the fighting fleet of the Empire.

"Let us remember also those who belong to the most recent military arm, the keen-eyed and swift-winged knights of the air, who have given to the world a new type of daring and resourceful heroism.

"So must we further acknowledge the dauntless spirit of the men of the mercantile marine and the fishermen who patrolled our coasts, braving all the dangers of mine and torpedo in the discharge of duty.

"Let our thanks also be given to those who have toiled incessantly at home, women no less than men, in producing munitions of war, and to those who have rendered essential war service in many other ways. There are whole fields of service wherein workers, old and young, have toiled unknown and unrequited save by the consciousness that they were answering to the call of duty. Notable, too, has been the contribution made to the common welfare by those who volunteered as surgeons, physicians, chaplains and nurses, fearlessly exposing themselves to danger in their tasks of mercy. While all these have labored with the same glowing spirit of unselfish service, may we not be proud also of the attitude maintained by the whole people at home? Unwonted privations have been cheerfully borne, and the hearts of those who were facing the stress of battle have been cheered by the steadfast confidence with which those whom they had left at home awaited the issue, and assured them of their unfaltering devotion to the prosecution of the war.

"While we find in these things cause for joy and pride, our hearts go out in sorrowful sympathy to the parents, the wives, and the children who have lost those who were the light and stay of their lives. They gave freely of what was most precious to them. They have borne their griefs with unrepining fortitude, knowing that the sacrifice was made for our dear country and for a righteous cause. May they find consolation in the thought that the sacrifice has not been made in vain. These brave men died for right and for humanity. Both have been vindicated.

"In all these ways, and through all these years, there has been made manifest the unconquered and unconquerable spirit of our race, nourished on the glorious traditions of many centuries of freedom. This spirit, conscious of its strength, bore the trials and disappointments of these years with a fortitude that was never shaken and a confidence that never failed. It knew its motives to be pure, and it held fast to its faith that Divine Providence would not suffer injustice and oppression to prevail.

"In this great struggle, which we hope will determine for good the future of the world, it is a matter of ceaseless pride to us that we have been associated with allies whose spirit has been identical with our own, and who, amid sufferings that have in so many cases greatly exceeded ours, have devoted their united strength to the vindication of righteousness and freedom. France, whose final deliverance, achieved by one of the greatest of commanders, Marshal Foch, has been the reward of a sacrifice and endurance almost beyond compare; Belgium, devastated and held in bondage for nigh upon five years, but now restored to her liberty and her King; Italy, whose lofty spirit has at length found its national fulfillment; and our remaining allies, upon whose horizon, till lately so dark, the light of emancipation already dawns.

"During the last one and a half years we are also proud to have been directly associated with the great sister Commonwealth across the ocean, the United States of America, whose resources and valor have exercised so powerful an influence in the attainment of those high ideals which were her single aim.

"Now that the clouds of war are being swept from the sky, new tasks arise before us. We see more clearly some duties that have been neglected, some weaknesses that may retard our onward march. Liberal provision must be made for those whose exertions by land and sea have saved us. We have to create a better Britain, to bestow more care on the health and well-being of the people, and to ameliorate further the conditions of labor.

"May not the losses of war be repaired by a better organization of industry and by avoiding the waste which industrial disputes involve? Cannot a spirit of reciprocal trust and coordination of effort be diffused among all classes? May we not, by raising the standard of education, turn to fuller account the natural aptitudes of our people and open wider the sources of intellectual enjoyment?

"We have also, in conjunction with our allies and other peace-loving states, to devise machinery by which the risk of international strife shall be averted and the crushing burdens of naval and military armaments be reduced. The doctrine that force shall rule the world has been disproved and destroyed. Let us enthrone the rule of justice and international right.

"In what spirit shall we approach these great problems? How shall we seek to achieve the victories of peace? Can we do better than remember the lessons which the years of war have taught and retain the spirit which they instilled? In these years Britain and her traditions have come to mean more to us than they had ever meant before. It became a privilege to serve her in whatever way we could: and we were all drawn by the sacredness of the cause into a comradeship which fired our zeal and nerved our efforts. This is the spirit we must try to preserve. It is on a sense of brotherhood and mutual goodwill, on a common devotion to the common interests of the nation as a whole, that its future prosperity and strength must be built up. The sacrifices made, the sufferings endured, the memory of the heroes who have died that Britain may live, ought surely to ennoble our thoughts and attune our hearts to a higher sense of individual and national duty, and to a fuller realization of what the English-speaking race, dwelling upon the shores of all the oceans, may yet accomplish for mankind.

"For centuries past, Britain has led the world along the path of ordered freedom. Leadership may still be hers among the peoples who are seeking to follow that path. God grant to their efforts such wisdom and perseverance as shall insure stability for the days to come.

"May goodwill and concord at home strengthen our influence for concord abroad. May the morning star of peace which is now rising over a war-worn world be here and everywhere the herald of a better day, in which the storms of strife shall have died down, and the rays of an enduring peace be shed upon all the nations."

GENERAL DIAZ'S RETURN TO ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—On the day after the great welcome with which the people of Rome received the King on his return to the capital it was the turn of the Generals Diaz and Badoglio to find enthusiastic crowds awaiting them in the Piazza Termine, when they emerged from the station where they had been received by Signor Orlando, Don Prospero Colonna, and many of those who had greeted the King on his arrival the day before. It was the lot of the generals, as it had been that of their sovereign, to pass through cheering crowds on their way to the house of General Diaz, and a long time it took them to get there, too, for their passage, especially, perhaps, on the Corso, could only be a slow one. After two whole hours spent on the way the house of General Diaz was reached, and here fresh crowds were waiting. The two generals and Don Prospero Colonna, Mayor of Rome, who had accompanied them, came out on to the balcony together with General Diaz's wife and children and, after tremendous cheering from the crowds, and a few words from the Mayor of Rome, General Diaz spoke shortly and to the point in true soldierly fashion. "Citizens," he said, "it is not a man who has conquered but the people, the nation, the King, civilization, humanity," and after an outburst of cheering the Generalissimo went on to say: "Italy must follow the example of ancient Rome in the strength and valor which she has shown so clearly that she possesses. Viva il Re!" and with the cry of "Long live the King" the proceedings terminated.

BRITISH CLEANING UP WORK PRAISED

Army Commanders Send Congratulatory Messages to Troops for Work on Last Battlefields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following copies of Congratulatory Orders of the Day are eloquent of the achievements of the final stages of the great battle which led up to the German conclusion of the armistice:

The Army Commander has very great satisfaction in circulating for general information the attached return of mines, traps, etc., removed by the tunneling companies of the first army during the past fortnight.

The return speaks for itself. Such results could only have been attained by previous instruction and training, combined with skill, gallantry and devotion on the part of officers, N. C. O.'s and men.

The Army Commander desires to express to the one hundred and seventy-second, one hundred and seventy-sixth, one hundred and seventy-ninth and one hundred and eighty-fifth tunneling companies the highest appreciation of the work so thoroughly performed which has contributed in so marked a degree to the success of our operations.

(Signed)
for Major-General, General Staff,
First Army.

Oct. 24, 1918.

Total number of mines removed by tunneling companies, first army, from Oct. 7 to Oct. 21:

	185 Tun Coy R E	176 Tun Coy R E	172 Tun Coy R E	179 Tun Coy R E	Total
Land mines ...	1808	245	..	1	2054
Delay action mines	8	6	..	..	14
Other traps ..	124	..	..	..	124
Enemy demolition charges	339	77	33	3	452
Lbs explosives	44,000	21,122	1293	160	66,575

Special order of the day by grand officer commanding thirty-eighth (Welsh) division:

Saturday, Sept. 7, 1918.

I desire to take this opportunity, during a brief period of rest, to express to all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Welsh division my very deep gratitude for, and my unbounded admiration of, the magnificent success that has been achieved by them during the past 16 days by strenuous fighting.

During this period Usna, Thiepval, La Boiselle, Ovilers, Contalmaison, Pozières, Basentin-le-Petit and Le Grand, Mametz Wood, High Wood, Longueval, Delville Wood, Ginchy, Les Bœufs, Morval, Sailly Saillisel, Mesnil, Etricourt and Manancourt have all been captured by this division, together with over 2000 prisoners, hundreds of machine-guns, numerous trench mortars, and seven field guns. In addition the passages of two rivers have been forced; the division has met and smashed elements of 43 regiments (129 battalions) a truly glorious record.

This has been attained by hard fighting, magnificent leadership and irresistible dash of the troops. The enemy was not voluntarily retreating, he was forced and fought out of all his very strong positions by determined fighting. The divisional frontage has never been less than 3000 yards, each brigade has generally made one, and sometimes two, attacks on each day of the sixteen days' battle. Artillery and machine-gun support has never been so close or so perfect.

I desire to express very special thanks to my own staff, to artillery and infantry brigade commanders, and their staffs, and to battalion commanders and their substitutes. All have been backed up admirably by the Royal Engineers, the Signal Company, the Pioneers, the Machine Gun Battalion, the Royal Army Medical Corps, the transport and supply units, the divisional ammunition column, the police and traffic control.

Above all I wish to emphasize the signal success that has attended the untiring efforts of the divisional administrative staff and the A. D. M. S., while the salvage work has been beyond all praise. All have worked at full pressure and with complete success.

The subordinate leaders and the men have displayed qualities of leadership, of courage and of staying power that have never been surpassed. I am confident that our future efforts will be maintained at an equally high standard.

The reputation of the Welsh Division never stood higher than today.

Guards Division. VI Corps H. Q.
62nd Division. October 20, 1918.

My best congratulations on the skillful manner in which the difficult attack of today's date, involving the passage by night of an unfordable stream under the close fire of the enemy, was carried out. It reflects much credit on Commanders, Staffs and the gallant officers, N. C. O.'s and men of your Division. I am particularly pleased with the admirable work of the Royal Engineers and Pioneers in overcoming the difficulty of the river passage, and with the artillery and machine-gunners for their able support of the attack.

(Signed) A. HALDANE,
Lieut.-General.

Note:—"The passage of the unfordable stream." These divisions attacked by moonlight and crossed the Selle River and took Selesmos and many villages.

G. O. C. First Tank Brigade
Oct. 28, 1918.
G. 4554-1. V. Corps.

The eleventh tank battalion has taken part in the following operations with troops of the V Corps:

In the attacks on Villers Guislain, Gouzeaucourt and Gonnelieu; the operations against Villers, Outreaux, Walincourt, and Malincourt, followed by the rapid advance to the River Selle; the fights for the crossings of the Selle, the capture of Amerval and the subsequent advance through Forest and Ovillers; the assistance afforded by the tanks has been of the greatest value throughout, and the energy and resource which enabled them to move forward and remain in action under trying and difficult circumstances deserves the highest praise.

Will you please convey my thanks to all ranks of the eleventh tank battalion for the gallant assistance they have afforded the infantry while attached to this corps.

(Signed) G. D. SHUTE,
Lieutenant General Commanding V Corps.

Y. W. C. A. WORK IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Young Women's Christian Association has announced that it has appropriated the sum of $6000 to extend its work into Italy, and has appointed one of its secretaries now in France to take the work in charge. An educational campaign among French women to teach better care of children, homes, etc., is also to be inaugurated by the organization and will be aided by motion pictures.

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Chandler & Co.

Established a Century

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

SALE Magnificent FURS

Substantial Discounts

1 Hudson Seal Coat, skunk collar and cuffs..310.00	$268	**1 Black Muskrat Coat,** 3-skin border, opossum trimmed, 36 in.....370.00	$295
1 Hudson Seal Coat, extra large skunk collar..535.00	$485	**Taupe Muskrat Coat,** raccoon shawl collar and cuffs, 40 in., 3-skin border 340.00	$285
Hudson Seal Coat, large shawl collar and cuffs of skunk.....525.00	$460	**Mole Coat,** skunk collar and cuffs, belted model, 45 in.....675.00	$595
1 Hudson Seal Coat, beaver collar and cuffs...475.00	$425	**Natural Squirrel Coat,** shawl collar of self fur, 45 in.....485.00	$435
1 Hair Seal Coat, beaver collar and cuffs.....275.00	$245	**Taupe Muskrat Coat,** large shawl collar and cuffs of same, 45 in.....285.00	$215
1 Taupe Muskrat Coat, self collar and cuffs.....285.00	$215		
1 Raccoon Coat, large shawl collar and cuffs....300.00	$265		
1 Raccoon Coat, stylish misses' model, 38 in.....245.00	$195		

All Scarfs, Muffs, Sets,

in Chandler & Co.'s own carefully selected stock at

10% 15% 20% Discount

1 Lucile Fox Set, large animal scarf, beautifully marked 225.00	200.00	**1 Raccoon Set,** large animal scarf, round muff, beautiful dark skins..... 67.50	60.00
Georgette Fox Set, large animal scarf 175.00	137.50	**1 Skunk Set,** stole scarf, tail trimmed canteen muff..115.00	100.00
Taupe Fox Set, large animal scarf 145.00	120.00	**2 Taupe Wolf Sets,** large animal scarfs 100.00	85.00
1 Hudson Seal Set, fitch trimmed 65.00	54.00	**3 Jap Cross Fox Sets,** beautifully marked..... 57.50	46.00
		1 Hudson Seal Muff, ermine trimmed 32.50	19.50



Drawn from Hat Shown by Chandler & Co.

Drawn from Stone Marten Scarf. Price $270. Shown by Chandler & Co.

New Demi-Season Hats

Included are beautiful dress hats, smart close and medium hats, unusual flower and fur turbans. Prices

$10, $15, $20 up to $125.00

Smart Fur Hats

The assortment of fur and fur trimmed hats is most complete, including hats of mole, nutria, etc., to match the fashionable fur garments. Also flower turbans. Prices 15.00 to 25.00.

Beautiful Large Dress Hats

Extravagant dress hats of satin. Many combined with French tulle or lace. Some flower trimmed. All in the latest style, including many of the new spring models. Prices 20.00, 25.00 up to 125.00.

For Women and Misses New Georgette—Evening—Satin and Serge Dresses For Women and Misses

WOMEN'S DRESSES

$35 to $55

Beautiful Quality Crepe de Chine Dresses, straight line model, kimono sleeves, 55.00.

Afternoon Dresses of Georgette, with plaited bodice and skirt, beaded bands, crush girdle, 45.00.

Bead Trimmed Georgette Dresses, variety of colors, including shades for Southern wear, 39.50.

Long Line Serge Dresses, braided redingote model with tucked vestee of self material, 35.00.

Beautifully Beaded Georgette Dresses, with medallions and rows of contrasting bead work, 35.00.

EVENING DRESSES

$25 to $75

An Attractive Model in Georgette with a very graceful draped skirt and waist trimmed with sequins, 25.00.

Very Smart Dress of two-tone Georgette, draped skirt and waist, silver ribbon, special, 35.00.

Custom Made Chiffon Dresses, draped tunic and short sleeves; sapphire, blue, black and turquoise, special, 55.00.

Beautiful Taffeta Dress, ostrich trimming, with a surplice waist, 65.00.

Black and White Chiffon Dresses, trimmed with silver ribbon and girdle embroidered in jet, 75.00.

MISSES' DRESSES

$16.75 to $20.00

Attractive models in all-wool serge, pin-tucked bodice and skirt with buttons, special, 17.50.

Straight line model, belted, wide rows of braid on skirt, 17.50.

Semi-fitted serge model, rows of braid on bodice and skirt, bone buttons down the back, 17.50.

Taffeta Dresses, some of our own material in navy, copen, taupe and black, 16.75.

Straight line model, of fine serge, waist trimmed with silk braid; short back panel, 20.00.

Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

The January sale of modish shoes



Women's kid and calf shoes

at 5.85

Women's black kid lace boots with gray cloth or white kid tops and louis heels; also Russian calf lace shoes with perforated tips and military heels.

Women's Russia calf shoes, 7.50

Brown with cloth tops or all tan. Also bronze kid shoes, and patent or black vici lace boots with white tops.

Silver cloth slippers, 5.85

These in plain beaded effect, and with louis heels.

Women's spats; white and colors; $2.

First floor.

INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Speaker Denies Over-Production Is Cause of Unemployment, and Says 90 Per Cent of Labor Favors Intensified Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Cecil Walton, O. B. E., manager of the National Projectile Factories, Glasgow, recently addressed the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Institute on the subject of the industrial future. Mr. Walton stated that at the present time the country was passing through a transition period of great stress, and much confusion existed owing to the fact that industry was up against those who would take no action themselves to help and who were determined to prevent others from doing so by all means in their power. It was as if one were standing on the bank of a stream, bridged by labor, without knowing anything of the other side. He had tried to get to the bottom of the labor problem to find out what exactly it was, and his position had afforded him many opportunities toward this end.

About two years ago the deportee question was very acute in Glasgow. He knew it had to be handled quickly and with discretion; and he suggested that the seven men concerned should all be put into one of the national factories. This was done; and the result had been that they worked well and loyally. He understood they had their own views of things, as he had his. He got them to state their opinions, and he studied what they said to him. Their chief complaint was that the views of the workmen were ignored. If this had been the case in the past, it was no longer possible for this to be so. Employers and managers alike must be prepared to meet the workmen or their representatives, ascertain what they had to say, and carefully give consideration to what was laid before them; and unless this were done the flood would carry their industries away. The leaders of labor did not believe in the camouflage of the street corner. But they maintained that it was necessary to meet the men's representatives, discuss industrial questions with them, and put to rights whatever was discovered to be wrong.

A certain minority of the workers was out to stop production. He believed, however, that about 90 per cent of labor stood for intensified production today; but unfortunately the great majority were inarticulate. In discussing the question of production with the men they were often told that unrestricted production meant overproduction, and overproduction meant unemployment. Thus the fear of unemployment was the bogey at the root of the trouble. Mr. Walton maintained that over-production, as it was called, was not the cause of unemployment. The reason, or reasons, had to be found elsewhere. Was the country today taking full advantage of its great national resources? he asked. He thought not. It was wasting coal by the millions of tons every year, because the products of combustion were not utilized. In England, before the war, practically the whole of the coke ovens were under the control of German managers, and they were certainly not run to secure the value of the by-products; the management took care to have these retained in German hands. The discovery by Faraday of the electric dynamo was lost to Great Britain. It was developed in Germany and America; and the case was typical of much of the same kind. Perkins discovered aniline violet dye. But of the aniline dyes, or coal tar products, manufactured, the value of which before the war amounted to something like £200,000,000 annually, only £200,000 was secured by British manufacturers. It was necessary to spread the fact among working men everywhere that intensified production was not responsible for unemployment.

The speaker then dealt with the question of wages. What, he asked, was fair remuneration? It had first of all to be inquired. What were wages? One class replied that it was something given for labor which was insufficient adequately to support life. Another class said it was a token given for services rendered, often in excess of services received. Everybody should be wage-earners; there should be no distinction drawn between wages and salaries. It was a notable fact in his experience that high wages tended to breed discontent rather than the reverse. In two factories under his control they had, in one case, the piecework system where wages ran from £3 to £8 a week; in the other the collective system was in vogue, with graded rates, and all—men and women—participated alike. The earning average in the second case was below the first; but the difference in the attitude of the workers was most marked, discontent being far more rife in the first instance. At present demands were continually made by the workers, which were either conceded, compromised with, or rejected. But the result nearly always was the same, discontent and ingratitude. They found themselves in these days confronted with a minority of malcontents, a minority which, however, would grow less as the finer class of workmen returned from war-service.

There was a feeling among a large class of workers that their chief aim should be to secure the highest possible wages, and among many employers that it was their duty to obtain the highest possible prices for their goods. Both points of view were wrong, because they led to restricted output. It was necessary to produce within the purchasing power of the people who bought the products, and the working people themselves were the chief purchasers. High wages, accompanied with high driving power or efficiency, would result in shorter hours of labor; and this could only be secured by honesty of purpose on both sides.

Mr. Walton held that wages should be fixed according to degrees of skill. He would grade the workmen in the industries so that each would possess a "trade passport," or graded card. He was of opinion that the apprentice system ought to be thoroughly reorganized, and that boys should be allowed to serve short periods at a number of trades in order to enable them to select the one best suited for them. During apprenticeship they should be examined, and classified at the end of it in accordance with their efficiency; and then paid accordingly.

It was usual in industrial concerns to set aside so much each year for depreciation. Why should not a similar expedient be used to insure the higher efficiency of the human factor? The human element was a most important one. To this end the workers should be conferred with, their opinions taken and carefully weighed, and then a proper value reckoned which would insure the highest efficiency among them, before reckoning profits.

In Great Britain today the question of shop stewards was very prominently before them. He was persuaded there was no danger in it; but it would not do to fight the men as if they had no right to be heard, and to turn them down.

In Mr. Walton's opinion the chief causes of unemployment were (1) lack of financial assistance due to their present system of banking, (2) a very poor system of trade advice, (3) indifference as regards their national resources, (4) want of adaptation toward foreign markets, (5) the erroneous theory that intensive production produced unemployment. Concluding, Mr. Walton stated that one well qualified to speak had recently calculated that if Great Britain could increase her production by 15 per cent she would be able to pay off the debt incurred by her during the war in 20 years. He strongly advocated the establishing of a real Ministry of Reconstruction, with a board of expert financiers, men with broad views, possessing a knowledge of human nature and workshop conditions. They would inquire into their sources of revenue and national expenditures, and report their findings, not to mere politicians, but to a cabinet who would receive the support of the government in carrying them out.

FINE FEATS OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCE

Some Wonderful Deeds Are Performed, Including Breaking Up of Artillery Column

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following narratives are typical of the daily incidents which made up an ordinary day's work of a pilot in the Royal Air Force during the war.

A British two-seater carried out a most successful solo raid on Frescaty aerodrome the other day, in spite of extremely bad weather conditions.

Heavy clouds hung low, and at no place was it feasible to ascend above 1200 feet. The lines were crossed at only 800 feet, and in some places the pilot had to descend to 400 feet over hostile country, in order to pick up landmarks. At certain places the clouds were no more than 50 feet from the tree-tops.

On reaching the German aerodrome, the British machine descended to 40 feet and, selecting a large Zeppelin shed, prepared to drop his bombs. Near the shed stood a group of 20 or 30 German mechanics, evidently under the impression that the weather was far too bad for an English raider, and perfectly satisfied that the machine that loomed above them through the mist was a German plane seeking some neighboring drome.

The first bomb, which made a direct hit upon the shed, showed their mistake, and scattered the survivors. The second bomb hit another hangar, destroying both it and the machines within.

On the way home the pilot and observer interrupted their journey to scatter with their machine guns a group of men and transport busy drawing ammunition from a local dump.

An English scout pilot was flying over a partially ruined village behind the German lines, when he noticed that the main street was occupied by a long column of German artillery. Diving down to 20 feet, he shot down the leading gun team. The remainder of the column broke into a gallop, and attempted to pass round the block. Again the English pilot dived and shot down the following limber team, thus completely blocking the road. Having exhausted his ammunition upon the next following and the rear teams of the column, the pilot flew swiftly back and informed the nearest British long range battery of the target. Within a few minutes the guns were turned on the village, and the artillery completed the work the flying man had so successfully initiated.

On the same day another British scout pilot put in some very useful work during the course of a single flight. He began, as he crossed the lines, bringing down a German balloon in flames. Flying on, he noticed four double gun limbers, drawn by mules and on the march. He dived and opened fire. The first two limbers fell in a ditch, and the teams of the other two stampeded wildly. His next target was a body of German infantry—500 strong. He expended 150 rounds on them, causing scores of casualties, and the utter rout of the survivors. Still the enthusiastic pilot was not satisfied, and a battery of six German howitzers which he spotted was the next target to suffer from his zeal. The teams were scattered, the shelters well peppered, and the guns silenced.

His final exploit was to attack the complete batteries of German field guns. Here again he caused numerous casualties, using upon the crews and drivers his last remaining rounds of ammunition before returning to his drome.

A British pilot had been engaged with a German L. V. G. machine, and after a stiff fight, succeeded in destroying the enemy machine. But during the encounter the British machine had suffered some damage and the pilot was forced to descend to behind the enemy's lines. Luckily, before being observed, he was able temporarily to repair his machine, and take off again. As soon as he had climbed a few thousand feet he noticed a German D. F. W. engaged with a British S. E. 5. As there were other German machines in the vicinity which might intervene at any moment, the English pilot, despite the damaged condition of his machine; at once went to the assistance of the S. E. 5 and helped its pilot to shoot down in flames the D. F. W. before making off for repairs to his own drome. The pilot of the German machine leapt from his burning machine, but his parachute caught fire, so that his chance of escape was lost.

A British two-seater machine whilst on artillery patrol was attacked by a formation of eight Fokkers. Luckily for the English flying officers, the Germans did not attack simultaneously, but dived one at a time upon the British machine. As each Fokker dived past, the English observer replied to its fire, but naturally, having to anticipate the attack of the next following machine he could not devote much attention to each.

When each member of the German patrol had dived, they climbed again to repeat the performance. This time the leader was rather more separated from the next German machine, and the English observer had time for a longer reply. His fire took excellent effect, and the German machine spun downwards and crashed. The loss of this one machine so discomfited the remaining Fokkers that, though they were still seven to one, they broke off the fight, and allowed the British officers to finish their job unmolested.

ALIENS AS LIQUOR SMUGGLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—According to Fred H. Woodruff, state food and drug commissioner, whose department enforces the Michigan prohibition laws, 80 per cent of the persons caught during the last few weeks attempting to smuggle in liquor from Ohio have been aliens.

AN AUSTRALIAN LAND PROBLEM

Australia's Northern Territory, for Want of Development, Remains Apparently Derelict

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The northern territory has been, and still remains, one of the most baffling problems of the Commonwealth. Many optimistic prophecies were made when these vast areas of over 500,000 square miles were first taken over from South Australia; it was believed that under the new régime the northern territory would become a valuable dependency, and that it would even vie with the southern states for prosperity and progress.

These hopes, unfortunately, have not been realized. Conditions were hardly less satisfactory when the territory was part of South Australia, and this large section of the Australian Commonwealth remains to all intents and purposes derelict for the want of development. The Commonwealth attempted, of course, to grapple with the problem, and appointed a highly paid administrator and staff to that effect. The report issued by His Excellency the Administrator perhaps presents the clearest exposition of the situation.

"In view of the necessity for the curtailment of printing," this report was delayed for some time, until it was finally decided to combine it with the report for 1916-17. But it is a regrettable fact, considering the huge sum spent on this territory, that the usual annual report should not have been issued in 1915-16. Despite the general recognition of the scarcity of paper, it is argued that, if the northern territory is worth the outlay of so much money, the interests of it would surely be better served if a report had been issued.

It must be admitted that the population of the northern territory is very far from satisfactory; in fact at the present time there are but 3554 white people in it. The total population, including colored races, is not 5000. In 1914, the European population, was 2694; in 1915, 3326; in 1916, 3291.

The latest official figures show that the excess of working expenses over earnings of the northern territory railways is over £20,000. It is thought that until the railway systems are connected with the more popular states the annual deficit will not decrease.

The total number of overseas ships which called at the port of Darwin from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1917, was 159, with inward cargo of 61,385 tons and outward cargo of 4688 tons. In usual circumstances the latter figure would have been greatly increased by exports of frozen meat and other products, of the freezing works, but so far it has been found impossible to secure cargo space. The steamers belonging to the Royal (Dutch) Packet Company have called regularly carrying the greater part of the inward traffic.

In regard to the mining industry, the sum of over £33,000 has been spent in the last four years in monetary assistance to 33 mining propositions, and, in fact, all support by experts and others was given. The outstanding fact remains, however, that only 16 of the mines are still being worked. The Administrator says that government prospecting parties do not seem to have been a success, and cites only one case of a new discovery. At the present time, with few exceptions, no mine employing white labor alone, is paying its way, although there is every indication that several will be in a position to do so in the near future.

A great deal was expected in the way of developing the northern territory in the direction of freezing works at Darwin. The cost of the works to date is approximately £700,000, and it is estimated that, on completion, the expenditure will have reached the total of £750,000, not including the new water supply, which has had to be postponed because of the impossibility of securing the necessary pipes. Thus the apparently liberal maximum estimate (£300,000) formed by the promoters of the enterprise at the inception, will have been exceeded by 150 per cent.

The greatly increased cost is held to be due partly to increases in the prices of machinery and of raw material, but also in no small measure to the increased cost of labor, and to its relatively low efficiency when compared with that elsewhere. That the heavy cost of these works must prove a burden on the pastoral industry for all times is undoubted, His Excellency declares. Nevertheless, the establishment of the works, costly as it has been, is bound to stimulate greatly the development of the pastoral industry in the northern territory.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS' CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The government has had under consideration the question of the disposal of the men employed under the committee on employment of conscientious objectors and has decided that it is not possible at present to release these men from the restrictions imposed on them, thereby giving them a priority in returning to civil life over their fellow countrymen serving in His Majesty's forces. The men will therefore remain at the work on which they are at present employed. The suspension of call-up notices by the Ministry of National Service does not affect the recall of men from Army Reserve W to the colors. Any man employed under the committee on employment of conscientious objectors who leaves his work without permission will be recalled from Army Reserve W to service with the colors.

PRAISE GIVEN TO PEOPLE OF CHINA

Honest, Industrious and Peace-Loving, Says Chicago Financier, Who Is About to Visit Their Country a Second Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—As a representative of the United States group of banks, John Jay Abbott, vice-president of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, will leave in a few days for China to make a study of China's financial condition. Consideration of a future loan to China was not the purpose of the trip, but rather to study that country's financial condition. Mr. Abbott said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The bank with which Mr. Abbott is connected here is a member of the United States banks referred to above, and has given him a leave of absence to represent the group.

A former trip was made to China by Mr. Abbott. Regarding his impressions of that country and its people, he had the following to say: "China is a big country, and China a big subject, and one only has to know a little about China to make one modest in expressing his opinion about it. There are some fundamental conditions which are quite obvious: among them that the Chinese are far more an agricultural people than anything else, and, the world over, an agricultural people are a peaceful people. The Chinese are fundamentally a peace-loving race. The outstanding characteristics of the Chinese race, it seems to me—and these characteristics are not in the order of their importance—are that they are extremely courteous, with a courtesy springing from the heart rather than from the head; they have an extraordinarily developed instinct for justice; they are one of the most industrious races in the world; they are first-class merchants wherever their occupation leads them along merchandising lines, and it is almost axiomatic to say that they are honest.

"A Chinese will trade with you as hard as he knows how to trade, and he is a good trader, but when he has made his trade with you he can be relied upon to carry out faithfully not only the letter of the contract but the spirit as well. This applies to the government as well as to the individual.

"China is a substantially undeveloped country and the result of my investigation might determine that there may be ways in which she could be helped, but China is a sovereign power, and it always remains for a sovereign power to come to its own determination as to what it wants to do."



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Women's Silk Petticoats, worth 5.00 ..... 3.75
Women's Silk Petticoats, worth 6.95 ..... 4.95
Women's Silk Petticoats, worth 7.95 ..... 5.95
Women's Fancy Silk Petticoats, worth 15.00 to 20.00 ..... 12.50
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Women's Collars and Guimpes, worth 2.00 ..... 1.00
Women's Collars, Swiss embroidered, worth 1.00 ..... 50c
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Misses' Silvertone Suits, worth 45.00 ..... 33.50
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Misses' Mixture School Coats, worth 35.00 ..... 25.00
Misses' Winter Coats, worth 25.00 ..... 18.50
Girls' Princess Slips and Gowns, worth 2.00 ..... 1.50
Girls' Gowns and Slips, and Misses' Skirts, worth 2.95 ..... 1.95
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Misses' Petticoats, silk flounce, with Heatherbloom top, worth 3.50 ..... 2.95
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FAMOUS DICKENSIAN INNS

The George & Vulture Hostel

By B. W. Matz, editor of The Dickensian

Other articles in this series have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 21, Nov. 30 and Dec. 19, 1918, and Jan. 2, 1919.

V

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Tucked away in the heart of the busiest part of the roaring city, overshadowed by tall, hard-looking, modern banking buildings and all but a thin strip hidden from view, is a veritable piece of old London, shortly, if Dame Rumor be correct, to be demolished by the ever-clamorous demands of a more lucrative calling than that of supplying meals to patrons.

This is the George & Vulture, known throughout the world as the tavern that Mr. Pickwick and his friends made their favorite city headquarters. The address in the directory of this inn is St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill; "The Pickwick Papers," however, describe it as being in George Yard, Lombard Street. Both are correct. If the latter address is followed, the inn is difficult to find, for the sign "Ye Pickwickian Hostelry" is so high up over the upper window in the far left-hand corner that it is almost the last thing one sees. One fares little better from the other approach, for the narrow alley with its tall buildings facing each other so closely as to be almost touched with outstretched arms, makes it necessary to search for the entrance doorway.

These, however, are not drawbacks to the lover of old London, for he rather prefers to probe about for things he likes, particularly when, as in this case, the discovery is worth the trouble; for once inside the George & Vulture the pilgrim will be thoroughly recompensed for the trouble he has taken in finding it. Here he will be struck by the atmosphere of old time which still prevails, even though there are signs that the modern has somewhat supplanted the old. Not long since the dining room on the ground floor was well saw-dusted, and partitioned off in the old coffee-room style, and some of these high backed box-like compartments still remain in corners of the room. With the knowledge that this ancient hostelry was called "Thomas's Chop House"—and it still bears that name ground on the glass doors—one expects to discover a grill loaded up with fizzing chops and steaks, and there it will be found, presided over by the white garbed chef turning over the red-hot morsels.

Opposite the door is the old-fashioned bar, and the broad staircase winding up by its side to another dining room above completely partitioned off into compartments with still another grill and a spotlessly robed chef. Up another flight of stairs we come to yet one more dining room recently decorated in the old style, with oak-beamed ceiling and surroundings to match; with lantern lights suspended from the oak beams, grandfather's clock, warming pan, pewter plates and odd pieces of furniture in keeping with the period it all seeks to recall. This metamorphosis was carried out by a city business gentleman for the accommodation of his staff at lunch, and his good friendship toward them admirably reflects the Dickens spirit.

This, being the room tradition has decided was Mr. Pickwick's bedroom, is suitably decorated with scores of Pickwickian and Dickensian pictures and ornaments, all tending to remind the visitor of the jolly homely period of the past. There are no bedrooms today, nor are there any comfortable so-called sitting or coffee-rooms, for all the available space is required for satisfying the hungry city man.

Its history goes back some centuries. Originally it was the London lodging of Earl Ferrers, and in 1175 a brother of his was slain there in the night. It was then called simply "The George," and described by Stow, the great historian of London, as "a common hostelry for travellers."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The George & Vulture

Ultimately the "Vulture," for reasons undiscovered by the present writer, was added to the sign, and the appellation "The George & Vulture" has come through the history of London unaltered, gathering with the flight of time many famous associations to keep its memory green in each succeeding period, until Mr. Pickwick put the coping stone to its fame as one of London's imperishable heritages.

Poets and literary men of all degrees frequented it from the earliest times, and although there is no record available to substantiate a claim that the great Chaucer used the house, it seems possible that his father, who was himself a licensed victualler in the district, knew it well. But John Skelton, the satirical poet of the Fifteenth Century, undoubtedly enjoyed its hospitality, for he has left record in the following lines that he was acquainted with it:

> Intent on signs, the prying eye,
> The George & Vulture will descry,
> Let none the outward Vulture fear
> No Vulture host inhabits here.
> If too well used you deem ye then
> Take your revenge and come agen.

Taverns in those days were the resort of most of the prominent men of the day, and were used in the same manner by them as the clubs of the present time, as a friendly meeting place for business men, authors, artists, lawyers, doctors, actors, and the fashionable persons of leisured ease with no particular calling, all of whom treated "mine host" as an equal and not as a servant.

And so we find that men like Addison and Steele were much in evidence at these friendly gatherings of their day; that Jonathan Swift and his coterie foregathered in some cosy corner to discuss the pros and cons of that great fraud, the South Sea Bubble; that Daniel Defoe was a constant guest of the host of his time; that John Wilkes and his fellow members of "The Hell Fire Club" used the house for their meetings, and many others the recital of whose names would resolve into a mere catalogue.

In 1666 the inn succumbed to the Great Fire; but after the rebuilding, its fame was reestablished and has never since waned. John Strype, the ecclesiastical historian, in his addenda to Stow's "Survey of London," records that "Near Ball Alley was the George Inn, since the fire rebuilt, with very good houses and warehouses, being a large open yard, and called George Yard, at the farther end of which is the George & Vulture Tavern, which is a large house and having great trade, and having a passage into St. Michael's Alley."

This large yard referred to is now filled with large buildings, but when it existed it was used, like other inn yards, by the traveling companies of players for the enactment of their mystery and morality plays referred to in the previous article on the Belle Sauvage. It was in the George & Vulture, so it is recorded, that the first Beefsteak Club was formed by Richard Estcourt, the Drury Lane comedian, a fashion which spread in all directions. And so the history of the George & Vulture could be traced, and anecdotes relating to it set down to fill many pages. But admitting these antiquarian notes have their interest for their own sake, we must leave them in order that we may glance at the Pickwickian traditions, through which the tavern is known today.

After Mr. Pickwick's unfortunate incident with Mrs. Bardell he continued his travels with his friends, visiting Ipswich during the tour. On his return to London, he had, perforce, to abandon his lodgings in Goswell Street and so transferred his abode to very good old-fashioned and comfortable quarters, to wit, the "George & Vulture Tavern & Hotel," George Yard, Lombard Street, and forthwith sent Sam to settle the little matters of rent and suchlike trifles and to bring back his little odds and ends from Goswell Street. This done they shortly left the tavern for Dingley Dell, where they had a royal Christmas time. That the tavern appealed to Mr. Pickwick as ideal for the entertainment of friends is incidentally revealed in the record that after one of the merry evenings at Mr. Wardle's he, on waking late next morning, had "a confused recollection of having severally and confidentially invited somewhere about five and forty people to dine with him at the George & Vulture the very first time they came to London.

Just before they left Dingley Dell, Bob Sawyer, "thrusting his forefinger between two of Mr. Pickwick's ribs and thereby displaying his native drollery and his knowledge of the anatomy of the human frame at one and the same time, inquired—'I say, old boy, where do you hang out?' Mr. Pickwick replied that he was at present suspended at the 'George & Vulture!'"

Whether Mr. Pickwick had some idea of finding other quarters when he said he was "at present suspended" we do not know; at all events he made the tavern his London residence until, at the end of his adventures, he retired to Dulwich. Before, however, he settled down there, many incidents connected with his career took place within the walls of his favorite tavern. It was in his sitting-room here that the subpœnas re Bardell v. Pickwick were served on his three friends and Sam Weller on behalf of the plaintiff. The Pickwickians were seated round the fire after a comfortable dinner when Mr. Jackson, the plaintiff's man, by his unexpected appearance, disturbed their happy gathering. It was from the George & Vulture they all drove to the Guildhall on the day of the trial, and it was in Mr. Pickwick's room in the tavern that he vowed to Mr. Perker he would never pay even a halfpenny of the damages.

The next morning the Pickwickians again continued their travels, Bath being their choice of place. Returning after a week's absence, we are told that Mr. Pickwick with Sam "straightway returned to his old quarters at the George & Vulture." Before another week elapsed the fateful and inevitable day came when Mr. Pickwick was arrested and eventually conveyed to the Fleet prison. He was in bed at the time, and so annoyed was Sam that he threatened to pitch the officer of the law out of the window into the yard below. Mr. Pickwick's deliverance from prison took him once again to the George & Vulture, and to him came Arabella Allan and Winkle, who stayed there whilst Mr. Pickwick went off to Birmingham to make peace with Nathaniel's father.

The last specific reference to the George & Vulture is on the occasion when the party left it to join Mr. Wardle and other friends at dinner at Osborne's Adelphi Hotel, another Dickensian inn which in due course will find a place in this series. So, it will be seen, from the first mention of the tavern about mid-way through the book, until its closing pages, the George & Vulture may be said to have been Mr. Pickwick's headquarters in London.

Is it, therefore, to be wondered at, considering all the incidents and events these few references recall, that the whole atmosphere of the George & Vulture positively reeks with Pickwick?

Is it surprising that the various proprietors of the inn have from time to time cherished these associations, and have reminded their customers each time they dine there of Mr. Pickwick's connection with it by placing before them plates with that immortal man's portrait, in the act of addressing his club, indelibly printed on it?

Is it to be wondered at that the City Pickwick Club should hold its meetings and dinners there, or that the Dickens Fellowship should choose it as the most appropriate spot for the entertainment of their American and colonial visitors, and occasionally, to have convivial gatherings of its members there?

And will it surprise anyone if a universal agitation is set on foot to preserve it from the axe and pick of the builder which threatens it in the near future?

There is one extraordinarily interesting piece of history relative to the George & Vulture and Pickwick with which fittingly to close this account of London's famous inn.

In 1837, the year that "The Pickwick Papers" were appearing in monthly parts, a Circulating Book Society had its headquarters at the George & Vulture. On the occasion of the meeting held on March 30, 1837—it was proposed that "The Pickwick Papers" "now in course of publication, be taken in for circulation."

This motion was opposed by two members "who considered the work vulgar." The motion, however, was carried with the amendment "that the work, when complete, be obtained and circulated as one volume." In 1838 this famous copy of the immortal work was sold by auction amongst the members, in what was probably the very room Dickens had in mind when describing the meetings of Mr. Pickwick and his friends, and was bought by J. Buckham for 13s. 6d. This copy was annotated by the owner with notes historical and explanatory and is now a cherished possession of the nation in the safe custody of the Library of the British Museum, where it is known as the "George & Vulture" copy.

CALIFORNIA FOOD STOCKS ARE LARGER

Amount of Products on Hand in the State Is Causing Inquiries as to Why the Prices Do Not More Generally Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The fact that the food stocks on hand in California are much in excess of stocks held at this time last year is causing inquiry as to why prices do not go down. In fact, in a few cases prices have already begun to decline, notably in the substitutes for wheat flour. When the government removed the restrictions on wheat flour, the flours that had been used as substitutes for wheat, such as barley flour, rice flour, oat flour and similar cereal substitutes, dropped, and have now gone down to 4½ cents a pound, whereas they were formerly as high as 10 cents a pound.

To what extent these products have gained a permanent place in the family diet because of their enforced use during the war, authorities say that it is too early to determine. Ernest O. F. Ames, president of the Pacific Co-operative League, states that many have come to like these foods, and will continue their use, but that the supremacy of wheat as the staple flour is not threatened.

One other food that ought to go down soon is canned milk, according to Mr. Ames. When the spring feed becomes abundant, and fresh milk comes on the market in larger quantities, there should be, he says, a decided drop in the various lines of canned milk.

Beans and rice are two other foods that have already gone down, rice having registered a 20 per cent decline and pink beans having gone from 8 cents, which price the government paid last year, to 6 cents, at the present time. Lower prices in beans are said to be due to the fact that there is about twice the quantity on hand now that there was last year at this time. There are, however, a few foods which are not held in such large stocks as last year and in these cases lower prices are not much expected. Among these are salmon and canned fruits, the stocks of which are somewhat depleted.

The fact that these unusually large stores of food products are now on hand and held in reserve is accounted for, said Mr. Ames, by the fact that the government held up the sale of these foods by the producers so that it might take them over if necessary. These stocks are now being released by the government, but when they are offered for sale they are bought up immediately.

One way in which prices are likely to be lowered to the consumer in San Francisco, according to Mr. Ames, is through the use of the cooperative plan, a recently organized Cooperative Consumers League being about to begin operations.

WOMEN SEEK RIGHT TO SIT AS JURORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Brooklyn Women's Bar Association expects to present a bill to the Legislature providing for women jurors. This bill provides that women shall be eligible for jury service, including service on the grand jury, but that such service shall be voluntary, not mandatory. This bill is indorsed by Jacob Brenner of Brooklyn, commissioner of jurors, and also by the Manhattan commissioner, Frederick O'Byrne. The Brooklyn Women's Bar Association, which is solidly behind it, announces that it will fight for its passage, if need be. A public meeting to discuss the subject is to be held in the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 31. Many women's clubs have also indorsed it.

SERVICE MEN ORGANIZE

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — Permanent organization for the purpose of taking up the problem of unemployment was effected at a meeting of soldiers and sailors here on Friday. A Chamber of Commerce committee also has taken up the problem of providing work. In a preliminary discussion it was decided by the service men that employers be urged to give preference to men with families.

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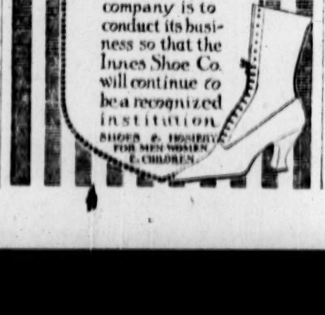
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NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The text of a bill for the temporary regulation of wages, presented by the Minister of Labor, Mr. G. H. Roberts, has been published. The bill prescribes a rate of wages for a period of six months after the passing of the act by which employers will be obliged to pay under penalty, in cases of failure to comply with the law, of a fine of £5 for each day during which the offense is committed. The act also empowers the Minister of Labor to set up an interim arbitration court, consisting of employers, representatives of the workers, and independent persons, to decide questions relating to the status of workers, the standard rate of wages, and so on. The court has power to make its findings binding on the parties concerned. Matters at present under the consideration of the Committee on Production are transferred to the interim arbitration court which is empowered to appoint paid officials, subject to the approval of the Treasury. Proceedings for offenses under the act are to be taken before munitions tribunals of the second class and the provisions of the Munitions Acts are to apply accordingly. Proceedings against an employer may be instituted by or on behalf of a trade union. Certain sections of the Munitions of War Acts relating to the settlement of labor differences and the prohibition of strikes and lockouts are repealed in the act.

A procession of about 6000 women munition workers, most of whom were under notice of discharge, recently marched down Whitehall to the Ministry of Munitions, where a deputation of women shop stewards, headed by Miss Mary Macarthur, honorary secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers, was received by Sir Stephenson Kent, head of the demobilization department, and Sir Thomas Munro. The women put forward a claim for a living wage while in employment and for an adequate maintenance allowance on discharge. Representations were made that the 20s. promised as unemployment donation is only worth 8s. 4d. the workers, therefore, claimed 60s. They also asked for increased pensions for soldiers and larger allowances for soldiers' widows to obviate the fear of competition from them. The deputation was sympathetically received, and Sir Stephenson Kent promised to report the matters raised by the deputation to higher quarters. A meeting of the munition workers was afterwards held in the Kingsway Hall.

About 10,000 steelworkers of Teesside have gone on strike over a demand of the sample passers for higher wages. A settlement of all outstanding points has been demanded.

The National Union of Railwaymen have decided to end the truce entered into with the railway companies and the government, and to enter into negotiations with respect to their national program adopted at the Leicester conference. The general secretary has been instructed immediately to notify the Board of Trade, the railway executive committee, and the associated society of the union's decision. It was also decided to communicate the withdrawal of the truce to the Triple Alliance (railwaymen, miners, and transport workers) with a view to having the matter discussed at the next meeting.

The executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen has been instructed to make an application to the committee on production for an advance in the war wage now being paid to women employed in railway shops.

Over 2000 boilermakers at Barrow have struck over the question of demarcation of work, arising out of the fact that rivets are being burned out by an acetylene cutting plant, instead of being drilled out by hand as formerly. The boilermakers contend that, owing to the change of process, the work is now theirs. A speedy settlement of the dispute is urgent to prevent considerable dislocation in the shipbuilding industry through other workers being thrown out of employment.

BOSTON MAYOR ASKS WORK FOR ARMY MEN

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of this city, has sent a letter to employers of men in and about Greater Boston, in which he says:

"I have recently appointed a committee for the reception of all officers and enlisted men in the United States service, returning from overseas and this country. This committee has opened headquarters at Liberty Hall on Boston Common, opposite West Street, and in connection with their work, it has developed that the one question uppermost in the mind of each man, is, What are the prospects for an immediate return to civil life?

"You are an employer of men. I am taking it for granted that you are able and willing to take back into your employ all men who have left it to go into the military or naval branch of the United States service. Have you any positions open now for unemployed men? Will you have more opportunities in the future because of an expansion of your business? Please notify Charles E. Ware Jr., secretary of the Boston committee, at Liberty Hall, Boston Common, telephone, Beach 402, of any opportunities. Every notification received by the secretary of my committee will be immediately placed in the hands of the Community Labor Board."

TEACHERS WANT PAY FOR THE TIME LOST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The executive committee of the Missouri State Teachers Association has decided to make a test case in order to force boards of education to pay teachers for time lost from the class rooms because of the recent long-continued closing of schools under orders of health authorities. The teachers also will urge a law providing for full-time compulsory school attendance and the necessary officers to enforce it.

HABEAS CORPUS WRIT DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—George Bourquin, federal judge, has refused the application of John A. Griffiths for a writ of habeas corpus, upon the grounds that proceeding for relief should be brought in a state court. Griffiths is serving a penitentiary sentence for sedition, and his attorneys endeavored to have him released upon the grounds that the Montana Sedition Act was unconstitutional. Griffiths is an I. W. W.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—At the next session of the Legislature it is expected that legislation providing for the abolition of private employment agencies will be passed and that these will be replaced by government agencies operating along lines designed to render the greatest service to labor and especially to the returned soldier.

HARBOR STRIKE TRUCE REFUSED

New York City Union Leaders Decline to Resume Work Pending a Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—President Wilson has been informed by cable of the harbor strike situation, and it was expected on Friday night that he might appeal to the marine workers to return to their places, pending arbitration of the dispute. Meanwhile Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, was expected to come to the city in an attempt to settle the difficulty.

The strikers on Friday rejected proposals made by A. H. Smith, regional director of railroads for the eastern district, that they grant a truce of two days, pending efforts of federal officials to bring about a settlement, or that they operate boats owned by the railroads and controlled by the government.

Meanwhile the boat owners hold to their determination not to arbitrate the question of an eight-hour day, and the marine workers continue to charge that this determination, and the failure of the National War Labor Board to reach a settlement, made the strike necessary.

Municipal ferries are running, in charge of policemen. The strike, however, is causing great inconvenience to harbor commuters. Governor Edge of New Jersey has asked Senators Calder and Frelinghuysen to call on the War Labor Board for "immediate action to prevent continuance of the present useless chaotic conditions." Food and fuel shipments into the city have been reduced to a great extent, but it is not believed any serious shortage threatens, unless the strike should continue for a week or more.

LIQUOR LAW BREAKERS IN MICHIGAN INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Sherman and Ora Billingsley, Charles Clift and Milton Castle, were each indicted here on Wednesday on 23 counts charging violation of the federal law against importing liquors into a dry State. The maximum penalty on each count is six months' imprisonment and $1000 fine. There are four Billingsley brothers. Logan was captured near Toledo, Ohio, running whisky into Michigan. The other brother is still operating in the West. After extensive work at Seattle, Washington, through chain drug stores, made the Pacific Northwest too hot for them, the Billingsleys operated in the Southwest, and then came to Michigan. A state chemist worked for months with the gang, gaining sufficient evidence to make many government cases. The chemist finally induced the whole gang to bring in a monster load, worth thousands of dollars at wholesale prices, and the string of cars, at night, was led into ambush.

LABOR SEEKS LEGISLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MUSKEGON, Michigan — Four changes are asked by the Michigan Federation of Labor in existing laws. They are for the better protection of women factory workers, the licensing of private detective agencies, trial by jury for men held in contempt of court through violation of an injunction issued during a strike and amendments to the Workingmen's Compensation Act along the lines proposed in Governor Sleeper's inaugural message.

CONFEREES AGREE ON REVENUE RATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Corporations will pay income taxes of 12 per cent on their 1918 earnings, and 10 instead of 8 per cent thereafter, under agreements reached by Senate and House conferees on the War Revenue Bill.

The conferees adopted the 12 per cent rate for 1919 collection, as proposed in the bill as it passed the Senate. House members agreeing to elimination of the House provision levying an additional 6 per cent on undistributed dividends of corporations. In revising the corporation income tax affecting earnings of 1919 and subsequent years, which the Senate had fixed at 8 per cent, the Senate and House conferees reached a compromise making the rate 10 instead of 8 per cent.

The Senate plan of providing for payment of income taxes in four installments, instead of three, as proposed by the House bill, also was approved.

In revising the individual income tax section, the conferees adopted the House provision requiring individuals with net incomes of $1000 or more to file returns, striking out the Senate amendment requiring returns if the gross income is $1000.

COUNT BERNSTORFF'S NEPHEW SENTENCED

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Baron Allardt von dem B. Muench, nephew of the former German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, has been sentenced to three months in the county jail for perpetrating a fraud upon the government by attempting to enter the country with a forged passport.

Baron Muench pleaded guilty with Edward Michael Zaccho, a Dane, alleged to be a diplomatic agent of the German Foreign Office, to indictments charging them with conspiracy. Zaccho was sentenced to a term of one year.

Clemency for Baron Muench was asked because of his youth, 21 years, and as he had been in close confinement for more than four years following his capture by Russian troops at the battle of Riva in 1914. He was a lieutenant of the Royal German Hussars.

UNITY OF IDEAS FOR CAPITAL AND LABOR

New York Banker Tells Massachusetts Commerce Chamber Education Must Offset the Ultra - Radical Tendencies

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Problems of peace, now that they are upon us, are no less important than were the problems of war, and capital and labor must meet on a common ground to solve these questions, said Francis H. Sisson, a New York banker, in addressing a group of business men at a conference of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce on Friday.

The directors of the chamber announced that the meeting was called because it was felt that everything possible should be done to bring about a more complete understanding of the best way to maintain harmonious industrial relations not only in the United States but throughout the world, seeing that fundamentally many of the problems are felt to originate with common causes of friction. The president of the chamber, Frank W. Whitcher, who outlined some of the reconstruction problems, said that it seemed necessary to consult and ascertain what should be done to accomplish the readjustment which became imperative with the signing of the armistice. While action is essential, the tremendous war pace should now be changed to peace strides. Attention was called to the falling off in war prices and the apparent need for concessions on the part of labor to equalize this reduction.

Mr. Sisson also warned labor against autocracy and urged that capital and labor get together to fight in the front line trenches against any forms of ultra radicalism that menace democracy, law and order and the freedom for which the world plunged into its most terrible war.

"The most potent panacea is to be found in education," said Mr. Sisson, "and to offset any tendencies toward destructive radicalism a right understanding of the fundamentals of the democratic form of government must be inculcated in the thoughts of the people until there is a unity of ideas that assures the safety of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness."

While Bolshevism was touched upon and branded as a menace that should be met and defeated for all time, there was a clear distinction made between the various forms of ultra radicalism which have been growing in the United States as well as other parts of the world for years. To gather them all under the one head and label it Bolshevism would be to give that movement a power and magnified size to which it is not entitled and thus perhaps to make more of a menace of it than is really justified. Not that this red flag menace should be belittled or ignored, but that it should not be confused with other problems and enlarged thereby. That the I. W. W. groups, some German propagandists, anarchists, some soviet sympathizers and other agitators who apposed institutions of liberty and confused them with institutions of license could and would be defeated through education and other means, if necessary, were indicated in the remarks made by the speaker.

Government ownership was to be one of the issues of the next presidential campaign according to Mr. Sisson, who opposed such ownership and claimed that the experiment already tried along this line had fallen far short of the desired mark.

In closing the speaker said that while he had every appreciation for labor and its just rewards, he believed that time should not be wasted any more than money and that labor ought not to insist upon reducing the hours of labor until but a too small a part of the day was devoted to production, especially when such a reduction was used merely as a subterfuge to gain double pay for overtime. Appreciation for the achievements of so-called brain workers was bespoken and the need for intelligent direction for labor to accomplish more than a bare living was cited to carry the point.

MICHIGAN TO ACT ON $50,000,000 ROAD BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Michigan Legislature has under consideration the bill to submit a constitutional amendment in April authorizing the bonding of the State for $50,000,000 for good roads. Farmers' organizations, automobile clubs and motor traffic committees are behind the measure, introduced by Senator William M. Connelly, of Spring Lake. The author of the bill says there will be an excess of labor in the spring and that this ambitious program will furnish much employment.

HIGHER WAGES RECOMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Board of Conciliation which dealt with the application of the Toronto Street Railwaymen's Union for an increase in wages commensurate with the rise in the cost of living, has recommended an advance of 2½ cents an hour.

ALLEGED UNFAIRNESS TO FARMERS UNION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Farmers' representatives complained on Friday to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that cooperative organizations were subjected to unfair discrimination by live-stock exchanges and packing interests in the marketing of live stock. They asked enactment of the pending bill providing government control of packing plants, stockyards, refrigerator and stock cars. C. H. Gustafson, chairman of the Farmers National Committee on Packing Plants, testified that the Farmers Union, doing about $25,000,000 worth of live-stock business cooperatively, was refused membership in live-stock exchanges at Omaha, Nebraska; Sioux City, Iowa, and St. Joseph, Missouri.

TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario — Girls and young women to the number of about 200 have been on strike at the Dominion Textile Company's mill here for the past month, and there is yet no settlement of the difficulty. The strikers are asking for shorter hours and higher pay. A demand is also made that the textile workers' union be recognized.

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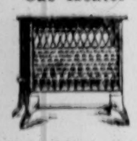
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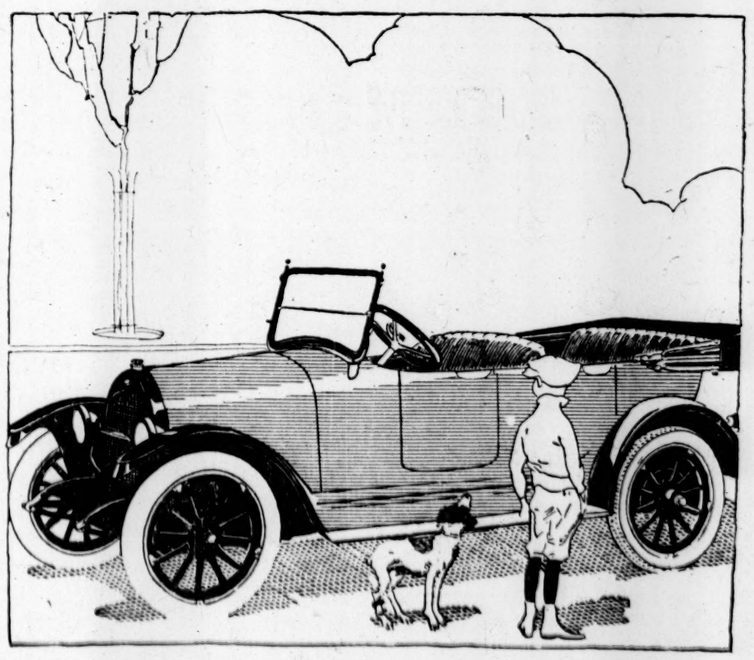
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS — SHOE BUYERS

SQUASH RACQUET TOURNEY STARTS

Massachusetts Association to Hold Its Annual Inter-Club Competition This Winter After the Lapse of a Year

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association is scheduled to open its championship inter-club tournament of 1919 today, with only one of the two games originally scheduled to take place being contested. This is the game between the Harvard Club of Boston and the Boston Athletic Association which will be played on the courts of the B. A. A. The game between the Tennis and Racquet Club and the Union Boat Club scheduled to be played on the latter courts will not take place, as the Tennis and Racquet Club has found it impossible to get a team together, as its players with the exception of N. W. Cabot, the former Harvard varsity football captain, are in the United States service.

On account of the United States being in the war, no tournament was held in 1918, and the association is undertaking a tournament this year for the good of the sport and to revive interest in this game, which is growing more and more popular each year. That the clubs will not be represented by such strong teams as was the case in 1917 is to be expected, as many of the leading players are still in the active service of the United States, and will probably be so engaged for some time to come.

The 1917 title was won by the Harvard Club, which finished the season with 22 games won and only three lost. The Tennis and Racquet Club was a close second, with 21 won and four lost.

The Harvard Club expects to put a pretty strong team in the competition this year as the Crimson has Dr. F. S. Kellogg, F. W. Buxton and A. L. Devens Jr., three players who showed up well in 1917, to draw from, and the other member of the team will be F. G. Blair. In 1917 Dr. Kellogg was one of two players who went through the entire season undefeated, and he is expected to do equally well this winter.

The Union Boat Club has some of its 1917 players to draw from, with C. C. Peabody, secretary of the association, M. T. Wendell and A. P. Bryant as the leading candidates. J. B. Pearce will be the other member.

Boston Athletic Association expects to enter a veteran quartet, as H. B. Plimpton, T. B. Plimpton, H. A. Gidney and R. A. Powers are all available. In 1917 they finished in third place, and it looks as if they would do as well if not better this year.

The schedule of matches as announced by Secretary Peabody follows:

Jan. 11—Tennis and Racquet Club vs. Union Boat Club at Union Boat Club; Harvard Club vs. Boston Athletic Association at B. A. A.; 18—Harvard Club vs. Union Boat Club at Harvard Club; Tennis and Racquet Club vs. Boston Athletic Association at Tennis and Racquet Club; 25—Union Boat Club vs. Boston Athletic Association at Union Boat Club; Harvard Club vs. Tennis and Racquet Club at Harvard Club.

MISS BJURSTEDT AFTER NEW TITLE

United States Woman Tennis Champion Plans to Compete in British Tourney at Wimbledon

NEW YORK, New York—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the Norwegian lawn-tennis player, winner of the United States woman's championship annually since 1915, is planning to compete for the English title next summer. She expects to sail for her home in Norway in the spring, and will enter the tournament at Wimbledon in June.

The revival of the English championships is expected to attract prominent players from many nations. Miss Bjurstedt will probably face Mlle. Lenglen, the French star, and there is a possibility that one or more of the best of the American women players will compete. Similar conditions are expected to exist in the men's singles and doubles play if the final peace terms are signed before the opening of the tournament.

Miss Bjurstedt's career in the United States has been remarkable, for with the exception of the matches Miss M. K. Browne of Los Angeles won from her in 1917, when they were playing for the Red Cross, she has seldom been defeated. Her record in sanctioned tournaments during 1918 shows the loss of only about half a dozen sets and she won the following tournaments: Pelham, Ardsley, Metropolitan, Longwood, Western Pennsylvania, Great Lakes, New Jersey states, Hights Casino (indoor) and the United States national championships, both indoor and outdoor.

R. N. OLDRING MAY MANAGE TORONTO

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — R. N. Oldring, former captain and outfielder of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club, has received an offer to manage the Toronto team of the International League. Oldring had a conference with President McCaffery of the Toronto Club last Monday during the International League meeting in New York City.

Toronto won the International League pennant last season under the management of Daniel Howley.

OTTAWA WINS, TIES CANADIENS

Defeats the Toronto Team 4 to 2 in National Hockey League Championship Race for 1919

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Canadiens	4	2	.666
Ottawa	4	2	.666
Toronto	1	5	.166

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Ottawa defeated Toronto, the Stanley-cup holders, Thursday night, by a score of 4 to 2 in a hockey game characterized throughout by fast and clean play on the part of both teams. This victory places Ottawa in a tie with the Canadiens for first place in the championship race of the National Hockey League.

Ottawa secured a lead of one goal in the first period, though Toronto probably had a shade the better of the home team in the general play of the period. During the second and third periods the Ottawa team, playing spectacular hockey, pressed its opponents hard and clinched the victory eventually by a double score which really didn't indicate the nature of the superiority which the home team maintained over the men from the Queen City in the latter periods of play.

Until the last period when Cy Denneny for Ottawa notched his third goal of the night, the result was in doubt, despite the fact that Ottawa pressed the pace most of the way. Harry Mummery, who last season helped the Toronto team materially toward the winning of the cup, played as cover point. The summary:

OTTAWA		TORONTO
Denneny, lw		rw, Crawford
Nighbor, c		c, Noble
Darragh, rw		lw, Skinner
Gerrard, cp		p, Mummery
Cleghorn, p		cp, Cameron
Benedict, g		g, Lindsay

Score—Ottawa 4, Toronto 2. Goals—Cy Denneny 3, Nighbor for Ottawa; Noble, Corbett Denneny for Toronto. Substitutes—Boucher, Rowman, Lowery for Ottawa; Corbett Denneny, Adams, Meeking for Toronto. Referee—Harvey Pulford. Judge of play—Charles McKinley. Time—three 20-minute periods.

ZIBARD IS DEFEATED BY CHARLES FULTON

A. A. B. A. POCKET-BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
G. J. Barton	1	0	20	1.000
Edward Kirby	1	0	14	1.000
D. F. Howe	1	0	..	1.000
Charles Fulton	1	1	16	.500
Maurice Bache	0	1	..	.000
Norman Zibard	0	2	14	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Charles Fulton was the winner of the fourth game played in the American Amateur Billiard Association championship pocket-billiard tournament here, when he defeated Norman Zibard rather easily by a score of 100 to 77.

It was the second match of the tournament for the players, and gives Fulton an even break with a victory and defeat to his credit, while it was the second defeat for Zibard. Fulton turned in a high run of 16, while Zibard's best was 12.

G. W. SPEAR DEFENDS HIS BILLIARD TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—G. W. Spear has not only successfully defended his Metropolitan Class C National Association of Amateur Billiard Players 18.2 balkline billiard championship title, but he is now the permanent possessor of the championship emblem which has to be won twice in order to become the property of a player.

He won the title and trophy by defeating L. A. Servatius in the deciding game of the 1919 tournament by a score of 150 to 65, the loser not being up to his best form. Spear had a high run of 51 and an average of 3 36-38.

JORDAN WINS MATCH

NEW YORK, New York—Alfred Jordan defeated William Waldron in the second game of the play-off of the tie resulting in the recent English billiard tournament Thursday night by a score of 250 to 130. Having won this game, Jordan is declared winner of this English cue title. Jordan in the course of play made a high run of 40, while Waldron's highest was 26. The total score for two days' play was 500 to 339 in favor of Jordan.

COLEMAN DEFEATS CONWAY

NEW YORK, New York—H. B. Coleman defeated Charles Conway in the American Amateur Billiard Association Class A 18.2 balk-line championship tournament, which is being played in this city, by a score of 300 to 212. Coleman turned in a high run of 65, while his opponent had one of 38. The winner's average was 8 23-34, as against 6 17-33 for the loser.

NEW ATHLETIC DIRECTOR

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Lieut. H. D. Wilson, who was discharged recently after 15 months in the United States aviation service, has been appointed athletic director of the Y. M. C. A. war work activities at the Charlestown Navy Yard. He has had wide experience in athletics, having won his letter in three varsity sports at Tufts College.

SKII TOURNEY DATE NAMED

CHICAGO, Illinois — The United States National Skii Tourney will be held at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, Jan. 26, it is announced by G. C. Torguson, president.

ATHLETIC CLUB HAS GOOD YEAR

"Mercury Foot" Will Again Be Seen in Championship Competition After Having Withdrawn for Duration of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Members of the New York Athletic Club are looking forward to one of the most enthusiastic annual meetings this club has ever held when it gathers together Jan. 14 to elect officers for 1919 and listen to reports of committees for the year 1918. Now that the war is over, the club officials have arranged a complete program for the resumption of its athletic activities during the coming year. The ban which has existed against championship competition will be lifted and the club is going to try to be as fully represented in championships and other meets as in past years.

Despite the war and its resultant depression; the high cost of all nature of supplies; the high cost of labor; increases in taxes and fuel; the club's unequaled generosity in the matter of providing athletic entertainment and paraphernalia of all sorts to the nation's soldiers and sailors, and a depression in revenue from Travers Island, caused by the gasless Sunday request, a fine profit is shown in the annual review for 1918.

A surplus of $1,415,381.87 is shown for the year, as against a surplus of $1,356,186.16 for the year ending Nov. 30, 1917. In addition to this, it is stated in the report of the board of governors, the membership is the largest in the history of the club, the total at Nov. 30, 1918, being 5692, while the total for the previous year was 5493.

The club's athletic activities were curtailed to such an extent that Capt. Arthur McAleenan will have no report to make. This was caused by the fact that approximately 90 per cent of the athletic members had entered the service, and by the club's decision not to be represented in the championships. Added to a total absence of any championships won, there was such an insignificant number of points gathered by "Mercury Foot" athletes that Captain McAleenan did not think it worth while to publish them. There was a return from athletics of $1552.59, against expenditures of $19,443.74, trap shooting and indoor golf showing the only profit.

INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS POSTPONED

NEW YORK, New York—Owing to the inability of two of the four clubs to muster full teams, the opening games of the Metropolitan Inter-Club squash tennis championship series of 1919, scheduled to be played Thursday, were postponed until Monday next. At the same time it was announced that no further postponements would be countenanced.

The games which were to be played Thursday and will be contested Monday will bring the Harvard Club, 1918 champions, against the Princeton-Squash clubs and the Yale Club against the Columbia Club.

SPEARS TO COACH AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, New Hampshire—C. W. Spears '17, coach of the 1917 varsity eleven and Student Army Training Corps football team last fall at Dartmouth College, will continue to coach the varsity football men, according to an announcement given out by the Athletic Council, Thursday. Spears played two years at guard on the varsity and in 1916 coached the Green freshman eleven, which went through its entire season without having its goal-line crossed.

JANVRIN IS DISCHARGED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Lieut. H. C. Janvrin, United States Army, has been discharged from the service and has returned to this city. He was an instructor in small arms at Camp Bowie, Texas. He expects to return to professional baseball this spring, being a member of the Boston Americans.

McGILLIVRAY MAKES RECORD

CHICAGO, Illinois — Perry McGillivray clipped three-fifths of a second from the world's swimming record for the 100-yards back stroke Thursday night in the annual interscholastic events at the Illinois Athletic Club. His time was 1m. 7 4-5s.

CUNARD ANCHOR

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NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

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Saxonia	Feb. 12
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DATES AND LINKS NAMED BY M. G. A.

Brooklawn Given Amateur Tourney of Metropolitan District, Open Going to North Shore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Much pleasure is being expressed by Metropolitan golfers over the announcement of the executive committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association that it has awarded dates for the three big amateur tournaments of the district, the amateur, open and junior. This is taken as forecasting a renewal of championship tournaments all over the United States as well as contests for inter-city or district trophies, such as the Lesley cup played for by Massachusetts, Philadelphia and Metropolitan district teams and now held by the first named, and the Griscomb cup team play for women.

It will be recalled that at the recent annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association the delegates voted to give the clubs which were selected to hold the championship tournaments in 1916 first choice this year, and the executive committee acted in accordance with that wish and awarded the amateur championship to the Brooklawn Country Club, Bridgeport, Connecticut, June 4, 5, 6 and 7; the open championship to the North Shore Country Club, Glen Head, Long Island, July 10 and 11, and the junior championship to the Siwanoy Country Club, Mt. Vernon, New York, June 24 and 25.

It is expected that the officials of the North Shore Country Club will follow custom and cooperate with the association in the interests of an amateur-professional curtain raiser on the day before the main event.

A. H. Pogson, secretary of the association, has announced that the first move regarding the preliminary competition would have to be made by the entertaining club, which always handles that affair. It has been customary for well-known amateurs and professionals to team up and play for prizes given by the club, in a four-ball event. This gives entrants a chance to familiarize themselves with the course and, incidentally, does away with the monotony of practice, without any particular incentive.

Secretary Pogson has announced the personnel of the tournament committee for 1919. As has been the custom, it includes two members of the executive committee of the association, and a representative of each of the clubs awarded the championships, namely: C. G. Waldo for Brooklawn, J. S. Hess for North Shore, and A. E. Taylor for Siwanoy.

C. H. Brown of St. Andrews has been named as chairman, while Pogson will be the other representative of the executive committee. Last year, because of the war, and the fact that practically no tournaments were scheduled, neither the handicap nor the tournament committees were named. Pogson expects to have the handicappers at work within a short time.

J. M. BRADEN CHOSEN YALE TRACK LEADER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—J. M. Braden '19 of Washington, Pennsylvania, has been unanimously elected captain of the Yale varsity track team for 1919. He was a member of the Yale varsity football squad of 1915 and 1916 and was also a member of the varsity track team the same years.

In 1915 he won the 16-pound shotput in the Harvard and Princeton meets and finished fifth in the championship meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America.

During the summer of 1916 he served with the Yale batteries at Tobyhanna, and at the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the United States Field Artillery. He saw 15 months' service overseas and won a captaincy in the United States Army for conspicuous bravery in action.

DRAKE IMPROVES FOOTBALL WORK

Coach M. B. Banks, Former Syracuse University Star, Is Doing Good Work With the Gridiron Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa — While the past football season was not considered a success at Drake University by any means, the team had much more success this fall than a year ago and closed the season with three victories out of five games played. In 1917 the Blue and White eleven lost every game but one, the Simpson contest, and only secured a tie in that one.

Drake had a new coach this fall in M. B. Banks, a former Syracuse University star, who had coached at Ohio State University for several seasons. When Banks held his first practice he found only one of last year's players on hand, Capt. P. D. Holliday '21, a fullback and end.

Banks had a large squad, however, worked hard with the men and opened the season with a 35-to-7 victory over Des Moines College. This triumph gave the Blue and White confidence and the players entered the Grinnell College game a week later with the belief that they had a chance to win—the first time this sentiment had prevailed in the three years.

Grinnell, however, started strongly in the first quarter, and piled up a 71-to-0 count, the largest score ever made by a team against the Blue and White.

It took Drake some time to recover, but two weeks later the team played its best game of the season when it was defeated by Washington University of St. Louis, Missouri, 26 to 0. However, the score does not indicate the valiant battle staged by Coach Banks' men. All of the Washington scores were made in the last quarter, and three of the touchdowns were scored in the final five minutes.

Drake finished the season with two victories by defeating Simpson College, 13 to 6, and a team of soldiers—former college players from Ft. Des Moines, 34 to 6.

Only one Missouri Valley Conference game—the Washington University contest—was played, the University of Missouri contest having been canceled because of Students Army Training Corps regulations, and the annual Thanksgiving Day game with Iowa State College having been called off.

Drake has almost 20 men who have had college football experience serving in the army now. If these men are discharged in time and decide to return to college, the coach has hopes of turning out a winning team. He has no way of telling at present just how many of this last year's players will return, as more than half of the men students expected to quit college when they were mustered out of the Students Army Training Corps service late last month.

MINOR LEAGUES GET ANOTHER SUPPORTER

CHICAGO, Illinois — J. M. Powers, president of the Los Angeles Baseball Club of the Pacific Coast League, has joined President T. J. Hickey of the American Association and A. R. Tearney, president of the Three I League, in the movement for minor league representation on the National Baseball Commission.

Powers will represent the Pacific Coast League at the meeting of the National Association of Minor Leagues in New York on Jan. 14. He denied reports that the Pacific Coast League was opposed to the proposed invasion of the Chicago Nationals and the Boston Americans to California on a spring training trip, and stated Pacific Coast clubs would extend the use of their parks for exhibition games.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 10

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—S. Middlebrooks, of Herbert L. Marx Co.; Avery.
Albany, N. Y.—C. F. Snow and W. L. Wright of Smith-Herrick Shoe Co; Essex.
Allentown, Pa.—H. H. Farr, of Farr Bros. & Co.; Tour.
Atlanta, Ga.—W. G. Spaulding of Gramling & Spaulding; Lenox.
Atlanta, Ga.—H. S. Sibley, of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; 89 Bedford St.
Atlanta, Ga.—A. B. Christopher; U. S.
Baltimore—W. T. Dixon, of Dixon, Bartlett & Co.; Tour.
Baltimore—William Carroll, of Carroll, Adams & Co.; Touraine.
Baltimore, Md.—Moses Daniels of R. Jandorff & Son; Adams.
Baltimore—M. & M. Halle, of S. Halle & Sons; Tour.
Baltimore—W. A. Dixon, of Dixon, Bartlett Shoe Co.; Tour.
Baltimore—R. E. Tubman, of The Tubman Shoe Co.; Essex.
Brattleboro, Vt.—V. H. Winchester, of Dunham Bros. Co.; Essex.
Bristol, Tenn.—H. King of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker.
Bristol, Tenn.—J. H. Faucett, of Faucett, Pevier & Co.; Bruns.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Nate Shane of Star Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Buffalo—C. P. Myers, of G. E. Thing & Co.; Lenox.
Buffalo, N. Y.—P. J. Fox, of G. W. Farnham Co.; Adams.
Calais, Me.—N. A. Ollson; U. S.
Camden, N. J.—W. E. Heffner, of Heffner Shoe Co.; U. S.
Catlettsburg, Ky.—G. F. Gannell; U. S.
Charleston, S. C.—E. K. Marshall of Brown Evans & Co.; Brunswick.
Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour.
Charleston, W. Va.—H. V. Pierson, of Thomas Shoe Co.; U. S.
Chicago—B. Sinsheimer, of Sinsheimer & Bach; Essex.
Chicago—H. C. Dovenmuhle of H. C. Dovenmuhle & Co.; Thorn.
Chicago—T. W. James of C. S. Eveland Shoe Co.; U. S.
Chicago—S. H. Axman and Mr. Yockey of Selz Schwab & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—C. B. Corser and W. J. Corbett, of C. W. Marks; Thorn.
Cincinnati—H. C. Oettinger, of Isaac Fallers Sons; Lenox.
Cincinnati—A. Levy and I. Nettor, of Chas. Meiss Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Coatsville, Pa.—D. E. Ditzler; U. S.
Columbus, Ohio—C. W. Stuber, of C. & E. Shoe Co.; Essex.
Dallas, Texas—B. Aronoff; Essex.
Dallas, Texas—S. B. Sachs; Essex.
Dallas, Tex.—J. P. Williams; U. S.
Detroit, Mich.—W. L. Ackerman; Lenox.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.
Geneva, N. Y.—W. W. Dusenbury; U. S.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—H. F. Johnson, of Rindge, Kalmbach Logie Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—A. Herold of Herold Bertsch Shoe Co.; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—I. Vasquez, of Rufloba & Co.; 207 Essex St., Rm. 206.
Huntington, W Va.—J. Newbarry, of Jeff Newberry Shoe Co.; Parkers.
Indianapolis, Ind.—C. H. Crowder, of Crowder, Cooper & Co.
Jackson, Miss.—B. Alford; U. S.
Kansas City, Mo.—K. L. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Keokuk, Iowa—A. C. Larson, of Bode, Larson Co.; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—T. E. Dooley of Hemgar Dooley Shoe Co.
Knoxville, Tenn.—W. W. Harbison, of Harbison Shoe Co.; Essex.
Lancaster, Pa.—J. L. & B. L. Davidson, of Long & Davidson; U. S.
Los Angeles—E. V. Stewart of Stewart Dawes Shoe Co.; Essex.
Louisville, Ky.—A. J. Schulten of J. J. Schulten Shoe Co.; Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—C. G. Chambers, of Cradock Terry & Co.; Essex.
Macon, Ga.—E. A. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum Bros.; Lenox.
Madison, Ind.—B. F. Stanton of C. S. Stanton & Sons; Lenox.
Memphis, Tenn.—Max A. Weiss; Essex.
Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. Hafemeister of Beals Torrey Shoe Co.; U. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.—J. C. Colbert, of Savage Stores; U. S.
Montgomery, Ala.—Chas. I. Levy, of Levy, Wolff Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Nashville, Tenn.—E. W. Richardson, of Richardson, Murray Dibrell Shoe Co.; Lenox.
New Britain, Conn.—Charles Moss; U. S.
New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez, of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; Tour.
New York—W. J. Kennedy, of McElwain, Morse Rogers Co.; Lenox.
New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St.
New York—T. J. Murphy, of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.
New York—W. J. Kennedy of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St.
New York—A. J. Jewell of A. J. Bates & Co.; Parker.
New York—J. W. Hurst, of Claflin, Thayer & Co.; Essex.
New York—E. A. Heard of C. B. Rouss; Essex.
Omaha, Neb.—C. S. Hayward, of American Hand Sewed Shoe Co.; U. S.
Omaha, Neb.—Benjamin Mangin of Vandice & Co.; Thorn.
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Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of Geo. H. West Shoe Co.; Tour.
Philadelphia—G. R. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Sons; Essex.
Philadelphia—W. A. Weimer and J. B. Harris of Weimer, Wright & Watkins; 173 Lincoln St.
Philadelphia—M. J. Schwartz; U. S.
Philadelphia—Paul S. Lippincourt, Jr., of J. De Cou Bros.; U. S.
Philadelphia—Harry Halpern of Thomas & Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia—H. W. Budd; U. S.
Philadelphia—J. G. Asay of J. G. Asay Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—F. H. Jantzen of Jantzen Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. A. Tompkins Jr. of Turner Tompkins Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—Henry Bell, of Bell Walt Co.; Lenox.
Pittsburgh—B. Epstein; Copley-Plaza.
Pittsburgh—C. S. Newall of Newall & Schneider; U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. J. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; U. S.
Plattsburg, N. Y.—F. C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.
Quarryville, Pa.—Kersey Carrigan; U. S.
Quincy, Ill.—O. B. Gordon; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—L. B. Stern & Co.; 34 Lincoln St.
Richmond, Va.— C. B. Snow of W. H. Mills Shoe Co.; Tour.
Richmond, Va.—L. L. Strauss of Fleishman & Morris; Lenox.
Richmond, Va.—Albert Stein; Adams, Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Richmond, Va.—H. Field, of Hamilton Field Shoe Co.; Lenox.
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Rome, Ga.—A. S. Burney; U. S.
Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman, of Metze Alderton Shoe Co.; Lenox.
San Francisco, Cal.—S. H. Rogers of the Rogers Shoe Co.; 119 Lincoln St.
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Savannah, Ga.—Max Deich of Sawilowsky Bros. & Co.; U. S.
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Seattle, Wash.—J. L. Boyd Jr., of Boyd Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S.
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Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham of Upham Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Spencer Ladd of Battreal Shoe Co.; Parker.
St. Louis—H. A. Grafneck, of J. Hartman Mfg. Co.; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—R. W. Dittman of George F. Dittman & Co.; Tour.
St. Louis—E. B Green, of Brown Shoe Co., Foreign Dept.; U. S.
Tampa, Fla.—Samuel Gottlieb; U. S.
Toledo, Ohio—W. T. Bailey, of Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Utica, N. Y.—H. J. Williams; Lenox.
Vicksburg, Miss.—S. Schrier; U. S.
Washington, D. C.—G. A. Matticke, of Saks & Co.; U. S.
Waterbury, Conn.—H. G. Dodge of H. G. Dodge Shoe Co.; U. S.
Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman & J. W. Ellison, of Chestnut & Freeman; Avery.
York, Pa.—M. Haines; U. S.
York, Pa.—E. Reinsberg; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

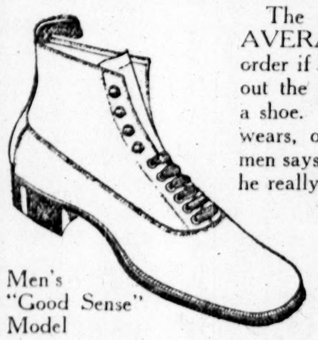
Camden, N. J.—W. E. Heffner, of Heffner Shoe Co.; U. S.
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Montreal, Can.—P. Chouinard of Regina Shoe Co.; U. S.
Montreal, Can.—H. Dartois and J. E. Pare; U. S.
Quarryville, Pa.—Kersey Carrigan; U. S.
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn, of Curtis, Jones & Co.; U. S.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Believed That Greatest Difficulties of Readjustment Period Are Being Disposed Of in a Satisfactory Manner

Various uncertainties in industrial, transportation and commercial lines are responsible for an unsettled feeling, reflected this week in the securities markets. The transition period, in the midst of which the business world now finds itself, has not upset things as much as had been anticipated by some. It also is believed that the greatest difficulties connected with reconstruction and readjustment have already been surmounted, or, at least, are in the way of being satisfactorily overcome. The important financial and commercial interests of the United States are daily becoming more convinced that the whole problem is a world question, and that it cannot be properly solved unless all nations are considered in connection therewith. This applies to production, wages, capital, tariff and everything else connected with industrial and commercial activities.

One of the restraining influences is the restricted money market. As long as the government requires so much money for the payment of war debts, it is not to be expected that other financial needs will be given much consideration. The war is over, but the government is spending at the rate of $2,000,000,000 a month. There is, therefore, little wonder that credit restrictions continue or that new enterprise is held in check to a certain extent. Another hampering influence is the continued high prices for commodities. There has been some recession in prices for steel, copper, wool and other products, but not enough to convince manufacturers that the bottom has been reached. There is no doubt that there is an urgent demand for commodities that is world-wide, or that there will be great activity among the industries as soon as conditions become more settled, but just at present the industries are inclined to wait for greater price concessions.

The peak of the load developed by government financing will surely have passed after the next Liberty Loan payment. Though the banks will perforce have to meet their fortnightly certificate requisitions, the Liberty Loan accommodation and commercial demand will be smaller. Before long the government expenditures, too, must begin to taper off.

The government maintains its borrowings on a large scale, though recognition of the heavy sledding for the $750,000,000 certificate offering is afforded by the new $600,000,000 quota. A new issue of certificates of limited amount in anticipation of taxes, also bearing 4½ per cent, is announced. Certificates will be dated Jan. 16 and will mature June 17. They can be used in payment for taxes any time during that period.

It is understood that the certificate issue on which books were closed this week was subscribed, largely through the efforts of New York, which topped its quota by 20 per cent. Philadelphia met its quota. Boston's final showing was better than expected but at $60,000,000 was still $5,000,000 of the appointed mark.

The subject of gold readjustments internationally is engaging the attention of the foremost American and allied bankers. The Reserve Board is of the opinion that the United States need no longer maintain its close war restrictions upon the movement of gold out of the country, or out of the state banks among the people. British bankers favor a close watch.

The Reserve Board points out that United States importations of gold over all exports since the war began in 1914 amount to $1,071,669,000, the country's gold holdings now amounting to about a third of the entire world stock. The federal reserve banks hold in excess of $2,000,000,000. Hoarding this money operates to hold up commodity prices.

Senator Owen, now in Paris after conferences in London, further emphasizes the dangers of high prices. He says:

"The high prices in Great Britain and France are due not alone to high freights and short supplies, but in part to the greatly expanded currency, which, while nominally on a gold basis, is in reality based on government credit and patriotism. British and French notes not really being available to get gold. Consequently American dollars, exchangeable in America for gold, are buying in Great Britain and France paper currency not actually convertible into gold on demand and with a purchasing power much lower than in normal times.

"In the meantime, however, Americans are paying about twice as much for what they get in Great Britain and France as in normal times. This will help to adjust the balance of trade, and it falls largely upon Americans traveling in and buying goods from Europe.

"An international gold currency, actually convertible at all times into gold, is greatly needed by the world now. Great Britain is furnishing Russia with ruble notes redeemable in gold at London, which serves a very useful purpose in providing a stable means for buying and selling commodities in Russia, notwithstanding the fact that ruble notes are, in all human probability, not actually exchanged for gold in London.

"America could furnish gold secured ruble notes very advantageously for American commerce. Russia safeguarding the notes by quick redemption in gold at a central point."

NEW YORK STOCKS

Friday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
*Am Beet Sugar	73	73	71	72
Am Can	49⅛	49½	48½	48½
Am Car & Fdry	90⅛	91	90⅛	90⅝
Am Loco	61	61	61	61
Am Smelting	74⅜	74⅝	73¼	73⅜
Am Sugar	114⅝	115¼	114	114½
Am T & T	100½	100⅝	100	100
Anaconda	60⅛	60¼	58¾	60¼
Bald Loco	73⅞	74⅜	73½	74
B & O	49½	49⅞	49	49¼
Beth Steel B	61	61	60⅜	60⅞
B R T	24⅜	25	23⅝	25
Can Pacific	158¼	158¼	158¼	158¼
*Cen Leather	60⅜	60⅜	59¼	59⅜
Ches & Ohio	56½	56½	56⅛	56⅛
C M & St P	40¼	41½	40¼	41½
Chi R I & Pac	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
C R I & P 7%	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
Chino	33¼	33½	33¼	33⅜
Corn Prods	50¼	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞
Crucible Steel	57	57	56½	56⅝
Cuba Cane	28¾	28⅞	27⅛	27⅞
do pfd	78	79½	77⅝	78
Erie	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞
Gen Electric	149½	149⅞	149½	149⅞
Gen Motors	130	130	129¼	129½
Goodrich	56½	58⅜	56½	57½
Gt Nor Ore	33⅜	35¼	33⅜	35
Gt Nor pfd	93⅞	94	93⅝	93⅝
Int M M pfd	107¼	108¼	107⅛	107½
*Inspiration	44	44⅛	43⅜	43⅜
Kennecott	32¼	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
Max Motor	28⅞	29	28½	28½
Mex Pet	185	185⅜	181	182
Midvale	44	44⅜	43½	44¼
Mo Pacific	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½
N Y Central	74½	75¼	74½	74⅝
N Y, N H & H	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½
No Pacific	93	93	92⅝	92⅝
Pan-Am Pet	71¼	71¼	70¼	70½
Penn	45⅜	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛
Pierce-Arrow	42⅝	43	42½	42⅝
Ray Cons	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
Reading	82	82	80⅞	81⅛
Rep Iron & Steel	74	74¼	73⅜	74¼
So Pac	101	101⅛	100⅜	100⅞
So Rwy	28⅝	29	28⅝	29
Studebaker	52½	53¼	52⅛	52⅝
Texas Co	188	188½	185⅝	186½
Un Pacific	128½	129¾	128⅛	128½
U S Rubber	77	78⅝	76½	77¼
U S Steel	91⅝	92¼	91¼	91⅜
do pfd	115⅜	115⅝	114⅝	114⅞
Utah Copper	71½	72	71¼	72
West Union	88	88	88	88
Westinghouse	42	42	41⅜	42
Willys-Over	25⅜	25⅝	25½	25½

Total sales 468,400 shares.

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L L 3½s	99.60	99.64	99.50	99.54
L L 1st 4s	92.90	93.04	92.90	93.00
L L 2d 4s	92.96	92.96	92.78	92.78
L L 1st 4¼s	96.42	96.50	96.40	96.40
L L 2d 4¼s	95.26	95.26	95.20	95.20
L L 3d 4¼s	96.20	96.24	96.16	96.20
L L 4th 4¼s	95.62	95.68	95.60	95.60

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
Anglo French 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
City Bordeaux 6s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼
City of Lyons 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼
City Marseilles 6s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼
City of Paris 6s	99	99	98¾	98¾
French Repub 5½s	104¼	104¼	104	104¼

BOSTON STOCKS

Friday's Closing Prices

		Adv.	Dec.
Am Tel	101⅛	¼	..
A A Chem com	*101	..	5
Am Wool com	*51⅛	..	5
Am Zinc	12	..	1
Am Zinc pfd	40½	..	..
Arizona Com	12½	..	..
Atl, G & W I	*105	..	1
Booth Fish	2⅛	⅜	..
Boston Elev	70⅛	..	..
Boston & Me	31½	½	..
Butte & Sup	*19½	..	⅛
Cal & Arizona	61¼	..	¾
Cal & Hecla	431	..	4
Copper Range	41½	..	⅛
Davis Daly	5⅛	⅛	..
East Butte	9¼	..	..
Fairbanks	57½	..	¼
Granby	*79⅞	..	⅛
Greene-Can	45½b	..	..
I Creek com	47½	..	..
Isle Royale	25b	..	..
Lake Copper	4b	..	..
Mass Elec pfd	14⅝	1⅜	..
Mass Gas	85	..	1
May-Old Colony	2¼	..	..
Miami	24½	..	..
Mohawk	53½b	..	..
N Y, N H & H	32	..	½
North Butte	10½	..	..
Old Dominion	34⅞	..	..
Osceola	51	1	..
Pond Creek	13¼	¼	..
Stewart	25	¼	..
Swift & Co	124	..	½
United Fruit	162½	..	..
United Shoe	45	..	..
U S Smelting	44	..	1
Utah Cons	8¼	..	..

*New York quotation.

BUSH TERMINAL'S INCOME

NEW YORK, New York—The income account of Bush Terminal Company and subsidiary companies for 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1918, shows: Gross earnings $3,395,316; net earnings after taxes $2,192,412; balance after charges, etc., $1,339,350.

STEEL ORDERS DECREASE

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders on Dec. 31, 1918, of $7,379,152 tons, a decrease of 745,511 tons. Orders a year ago on Dec. 31 were 9,381,718 tons.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 78

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1918.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

Manufacturers' Agent

Sales representation wanted by established sales company for California territory. Now handling special products for oil, mining, shipping, sugar and cement industries. Correspondence solicited on any distribution proposition.

M. W. JOY COMPANY

Pacific Building San Francisco, Cal.

The Edison Electric Illuminating

COMPANY OF BOSTON

Dividend No. 119

A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable February 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1919.

T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1919.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

New York, December 26, 1918.

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1919, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business January 6th, 1919.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

SEA ISLAND COTTON MARKET

SAVANNAH, Georgia—The net receipts of sea island cotton at Savannah for the week ended Jan. 3, were 616 bales, compared with 320 for the corresponding week last year. The net receipts so far this season are 6212 bales, against 20,924 last year. Exports for the week were 852 bales to New York. The movement through Jacksonville, Florida, for the week was 535 bales, making 4691 so far this season. In all sections of the sea island cotton belt there is an undivided opinion that sea islard cotton cannot be grown under present conditions, and pointing to the fact that not more than 20,000 bales will be produced next year. Meade seed is being fairly well distributed, but as yet the quantity is not sufficient to plant any large acreage. As this seed has not been thoroughly tested, we cannot say what it will produce after the second year. However, we consider this season's crop better than sea islands, and will be glad to send a sample to any of our friends who may be interested, say John Malloch & Co.

NEW YORK CURB

Friday's Market

Stocks:	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	44c	48c
Aetna Explos	7⅛	7¾
Barnet O & G	⅛	⅜
Big Ledge	⅛	⅛
Boston & Mont	50c	52c
Butte Detroit	2	4
Caledonia	27c	30c
Calumet & Jer	½	⅝
Canada Cop	2	2½
Cash Boy	7	8
Chev Motors	150	160
Cons Arizona	1⅛	1½
Con Copper	6	6⅛
Cosden & Co	7¼	7⅝
Curtiss	11	13
Emerson	2	2¼
Federal Oil	2¼	2¾
Glenrock	4	4⅛
Goldfield Cons	22	25
Green Monster	⅜	½
Hecla Mining	4⅜	4½
Hercules	2⅞	3¼
Houston Oil	80½	82
Howe Sound	4	4¼
Island Oil	7⅞	8
Jerome Verde	⅛	½
Jumbo	13	15
Kerr Lake	5½	5¾
Keystone	57	57¼
Lake Torp Boat	2	2½
Magma Cop	27	28
Marsh	4	5
McKin Dar	43c	45c
Merritt	22	23
Midwest Oil	118	119
Midwest Refining	126	127
Okmulgee	2½	2¼
Peerless	19	19½
Sapulpa Ref	7½	7⅝
Sequoyah Oil	⅛	⅛
Sinclair Gulf	23⅜	24
Standard Motor	7½	8½
Stanton	1⅜	1⅜
Submarine Boat	12	13
Swift Int ex-div	45½	46½
United Motors	35⅛	35⅜
Un Verde Ext	34	35
U S Steam	5½	5¼
Victoria	2⅜	2⅝
Wright Martin	3¾	4

FARM LOAN BOND TAXES

CHICAGO, Illinois—The executive committee of the Farm Mortgage Association of America adopted resolutions urging Congress to repeal that clause of the Federal Farm Loan Act exempting the Federal Land Bank 5 per cent bond taxation. The committee's finding is that the tax-exempt bonds cause an unequal shifting of tax burdens and work injuries to the market price of Liberty bonds.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here yesterday were: Cramp Ship 82, Elec Stor Bat 53½, General Asphalt com 44½, Lehigh Nav 72⅛, Lake Superior 18, Phila Co 31, Phila Co pfd 33, Phila Elec 25⅛, Phila Rap Tr 27¾, Phila Tract 71, Union Tract 39¼, United Gas Imp 72½.

AJAX RUBBER'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York—The income account of the Ajax Rubber Company, Inc., for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1918, shows: Total sales $20,228,112; cash discounts $1,200,614; net income $19,027,498; net profits $3,100,978.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Three New York Stock Exchange seats were transferred this week at $68,000 and $69,000, compared with $70,000 last week.

Never in the history of New York City have so many merchandise buyers arrived so early in January nor were there as many in the city at the same time. The greatest buying season on record is predicted. All hotels are filled to the limit and the overflow is reaching near-by cities.

The Department of Agriculture estimates road building throughout the United States this year will involve the expenditure of $1,000,000,000, of which $300,000,000 will represent new projects and the remainder construction deferred because of a lack of materials during the war.

Out of 155 lots of carpet wool offered at the Philadelphia auction, 91 were withdrawn by the government because of lack of interest by bidders. Prices paid were 15 per cent to 20 per cent below prices at which the government has been issuing the same grades to mills. The government has about 25,000,000 pounds of carpet wool on hand.

As the Railroad Administration's revolving fund has been almost depleted by advances to railroads, several big railroad bond issues which mature shortly will be refunded with the aid of the War Finance Corporation, which has a large surplus available. The corporation will also make advances on operating revenues due railroads, which will relieve the strain on the Railroad Administration's cash pool and help roads between now and the time their status under either public or private ownership is decided.

COPPER SALE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—One million pounds of electrolytic copper calling for domestic delivery during February has been sold at 21 cents a pound. To date this constitutes one of the largest transactions for home account that have been booked since hostilities ceased. Small sellers are offering copper for the first quarter delivery at 20 cents. British consumers are bidding 19 cents. Leading sellers still ask 23 cents a pound for first quarter delivery.

FIGURES OF BORROWINGS

NEW YORK, New York—States and municipalities borrowed for permanent improvement works and refunding purposes a total of $260,661,464 in the year just ended. This compares with previous years as follows:

1917	$444,932,848	1912	$339,046,083
1916	495,903,751	1911	452,113,716
1915	492,590,441	1910	324,360,957
1914	446,405,500	1909	363,630,786
1913	408,477,702	1908	355,384,466

CALIFORNIA MINING IN 1918

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The metal mines of California made an output of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc valued at $32,223,500 in 1918, compared with $37,685,985 in 1917, according to preliminary figures compiled by the United States Geological Survey, a decrease of $5,462,500, or 14 per cent.

TELEPHONE BOND SUCCESS

NEW YORK, New York—Books on the $40,000,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Company's five-year 6 per cent notes and the $25,000,000 New York Telephone 30-year 6 per cent debentures were closed Thursday afternoon, with the issues heavily oversubscribed.

KRESS CONCERN'S SALES GAIN

NEW YORK, New York — S. H. Kress & Co. report sales for December of $3,537,852, an increase of $548,735, or 18.3 per cent over the similar month in 1917. Sales for the year totaled $21,131,019, an increase of $3,523,629, or 20 per cent over the preceding year.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 6,207,000 francs in gold holdings and a decrease of 773,000 francs in silver.

Bonds For Investment

Exempt from Massachusetts and Federal Income Taxes

	Yield
City of Boston 4s	4.20%
City of Brockton 4s	4.20%
City of Lynn 3½s	4.20%
City of Taunton 4s & 4½s	4.20%
Com. of Mass. 3½s & 4s	4.10%

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

	Yield
City of Bangor 4s	4.40%
City of Detroit 4s	4.40%
City of Portland, Ore., 4½s	4.60%
City of Seattle, Wash., 4½s	4.55%
City of Omaha, Neb., 4½s	4.45%

Public Utilities

	Yield
Maine Central R. R. 4½s	5.15%
Puget Sound Tr. L. & P. 7s	7.00%
Great Lakes Power Co. 6s	6.00%
West End Street Ry. Co. 7s	6.00%

ESTABROOK & CO.

24 Broad Street, New York — 15 State Street, Boston

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS GOOD INVESTMENT

NEW YORK, New York—The 1918 war savings certificate does not need to be completely filled to have value. Many people think they should dispose of war savings stamps now for cash if their certificate has not its full complement of 20 stamps. The new war savings stamp of issue of 1919 is half as large as the 1918 stamp. It is blue instead of green, and bears the face of Benjamin Franklin instead of George Washington. The 1919 stamps may be purchased at any authorized agency during January at $4.12. The price increases 1 cent a month until December, when it will be $4.23. The new stamp comes due Jan. 1, 1924, in sum of $5. The increase in value represents 4¼ per cent, compounded quarterly. Persons with half filled thrift cards simply have to complete their cards and use them to purchase new war savings stamps of the issue of 1919.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER'S AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, New York—The American Hide & Leather Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1918, will show a surplus after charges and federal taxes of approximately $450,000, equal to $3.46 a share on the $13,000,000 preferred stock. This compares with surplus of $648,829, equal to $4.99 a share, in the preceding quarter. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock will be declared at the next meeting. The current market strength in the senior issue reflects the change which occurred almost overnight in the outlook for the company's business.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices here Friday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Jan.	28.80	28.80	27.70	27.70
Mar.	27.25	27.80	26.14	26.14
May	26.22	26.23	25.02	25.03
July	25.45	25.46	24.28	24.28
Oct.	23.11	23.15	22.10	22.11

Spots 30.90, down 95 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices here Friday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Jan.	28.95	28.95	27.70	27.70
Mar.	27.20	27.24	26.02	26.02
May	26.20	26.20	24.78	24.78

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 5¼@5¾. Sterling 60-day bills 4.73½, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.72¾, commercial 60-day bills 4.72½, demand 4.7580, cables 4.7655. Francs demand 5.45⅝, cables 5.45. Guilders demand 42¼, cables 42½. Lire demand 6.36, cables 6.35. Mexican dollars 77½. Government bonds heavy, railroad bonds irregular. Time loans firm, 5¼@5½. Call money weak, high 5, low 3¾, ruling rate 5, closing bid 3½, offered at 3¾, last loan 3¾. Bank acceptances 4¼.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR WEEK

NEW YORK, New York—R. G. Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $6,884,728,653, an increase of 27.8 per cent over last year. Outside of New York City there was an increase of 23.8 per cent.

DIVIDENDS

The Sapulpa Refining Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 20.

The Elk Basin Petroleum Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15.

The Hercules Powder Company has declared the regular quarterly divident of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 15 on stock of record Feb. 5.

Regular dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock and 2 per cent on the common stock have been declared by the directors of the Crocker-Wheeler Company, electrical machinery manufacturers, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1918.

The Hood Rubber Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 9. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 has been declared on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 on stock of record Jan. 20.

The Alabama Great Southern Railroad has declared a dividend of 4 per cent each on the preferred and common stocks. The preferred stock dividend is payable Feb. 21 to stock of record Jan. 21 and the common stock dividend Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 20. The previous declaration was 3 per cent on both classes of stock on June 14 last year.

CHICAGO BOARD

Friday's Market

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn—				
Jan.	1.43½	1.45½	1.41½	1.44½
Feb.	1.35	1.40¼	1.34	1.38⅞
Mar.	1.35	1.38½	1.33¾	1.37½
May	1.34	1.36½	1.31⅝	1.35⅝
July	1.32½	1.35¼	1.30⅝	1.34½b
Oats—				
Jan.	.67¼	.69⅝	.67¼	.69½b
Feb.	.68⅛	.70⅞	.68	.70⅜
Mar.	.69⅛	.71⅝	.69	.70⅝
May	.69½	.71½	.69	.70⅝
July	.66⅜	.68	.66½	.67¾b
Pork—				
Jan.				46.25b
May		42.45	41.37	42.35
Lard—				
Jan.		23.40	23.10	23.40b
May	23.10	23.95	23.10	23.82

STOCKS ARE WEAK AT MARKET'S CLOSE

Stocks pursued an erratic price course yesterday on the New York exchange. The closing was weak, net losses having been recorded throughout the list. A precipitate drop in Texas & Pacific Land was a feature of the final dealings. Declines of 1 to 2 points were recorded by Mexican Petroleum, Texas Company, Cuba Cane Sugar, American Smelting and American Can. A gain of 1¼ was made by Great Northern Ore. Swift dropped a point in Boston.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CUBA RAILROAD

November—	1918	1917
Gross earnings	$472,391	$646,825
Oper deficit	32,653	†102,281
Deficit after charges	133,820	†10,246
From July 1 to Nov. 30:		
Gross earnings	$4,194,252	$3,508,429
Net earnings	896,572	773,556
Surplus	426,428	310,906

†Net.

CUBA CANE SUGAR'S PROFITS

NEW YORK, New York—The Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation for the year ended Sept. 30, 1918, shows net profits after charges, war taxes and depreciation of $4,126,425, equivalent after preferred stock dividends to $1.25 a share on 500,000 common shares of no par value. This compares with net profits of $7,315,017, or $7.63 a share, on the common stock in the preceding year.

Ocean Brokerage Co.

Custom House Brokers.
Import and Export Freight Forwarders.
Fire and Marine Insurance.

also

Ocean Warehouse Co.

U. S. BONDED STORAGE

Weighing, Marking, Sampling, Reconditioning, Distributing, Consolidating.

HEAD OFFICES: 762 Stuart Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
BRANCH OFFICES: 1216 Nat'l Realty Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

Port of Boston

Expand the Commerce of the Port of Boston by expanding your Foreign Trade.

Consult our Commercial Service Department regarding methods and markets for the sale of your products.

The First National Bank of Boston

Capital, Surplus and Profits $27,000,000
Resources over $250,000,000

Branch at Buenos Aires, Argentina

United States Government Bonds

More than any other bonds possess the qualities of a perfect investment

At present prices they are unusual bargains

Several issues are now selling to return an income on the cost of about 4.60% and in addition all issues are entirely free from the Normal Income Tax.

The following table shows the actual income return on the different issues of Liberty 4s and 4¼s at current prices, and the yields necessary to produce the same net income from bonds subject to a Normal Income Tax of 4%. This rate was in force in 1917 and may well be in force after the present high war taxes. Any increase of this normal rate, during 1919, will work still more in favor of Liberty Bonds:

LIBERTY BONDS	Closing Prices Jan 10	Approximate Yield	Yield of Bonds subject to a Normal Tax of 4% necessary to produce same income
First 4s 1947,	92.90	4.45	4.65
Second 4s 1942,	92.78	4.50	4.70
First 4¼s 1947,	96.42	4.45	4.65
Second 4¼s 1942,	95.20	4.55	4.75
Third 4¼s 1928,	96.20	4.75	4.95
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We have prepared a folder giving detailed information on the various issues, including data on the Super-Taxes.

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MUSIC

Minneapolis Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota — The first appearance of the young Russian-American pianist, Mischa Levitzki, as soloist with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra on Jan. 3 created a most favorable impression. The young man came here practically unheralded, except by the usual advance notices, not always reliable, and won immediate recognition by his splendid performance of the Saint-Saëns piano concerto in G minor. His reading of this work was distinguished by something greater than technical facility; there was, too, ever-present evidence of sound musicianship, individuality that invested the performance with a peculiar distinction, and there was a nonchalant superiority to the rapid fire double octaves, dazzling trills and the rippling streams of notes that came clear as crystal. The outstanding features of his performance were sincerity, simplicity, freedom from exaggeration, poise and the absence of anything resembling effort.

The Rachmaninoff symphony in E minor had its second reading by the orchestra. Mr. Oberhoffer has a finely comprehensive grasp of the work and his careful attention to details and evident sympathy with the predominating Russian elements resulted in a performance notable for its clarity and cohesiveness. There is less inspiration in the first movement than in the three following, because of a formality of expression and academic stiffness in which the composer seems to be groping his way to the clearer and more natural spontaneity that develops later. The third movement with its web and woof of motive and theme was played with remarkable effect, and it is in this movement that the heart of the entire composition beats. There is some glimmer of the agony of Russia running through all; but here is a deeper motive, its poignancy is more than superficial, it pictures the emergence of some vital human element and there is expressed apprehension of the future with hopelessness of the present.

The overture to "Le Baruffe Chiozzotte," op. 32 by Sinigaglia was played for the first time in this city. It is a merry bit of program music, with the volatility, sunshine and color innate with the Italian. The appended notes depicted a common scene in the land of sunshine, beginning in peace and harmony, with the development of a lively quarrel, then reconciliation and peace. The music tells the story with fidelity and with delicious flashes of humor, without cynicism and with a highly colored orchestral background.

For the Sunday popular concert Mr. Oberhoffer had prepared a program of diverse and agreeable compositions. The only novelty was a fine march by Louis Ganne, "Père de la Victoire," one of the best works of this character heard for a long time. Fine performances of Weber's overture to "Oberon"; the Massenet suite "Alsatian Scenes"; "Cosatchoque," a fantasy on a Cossack dance by Dargomijsky and the Tschaikowsky "Overture Solennelle" with some particularly fine singing by Jean Cooper of New York, a young woman with an excellent contralto voice, constituted a program of real excellence.

Philadelphia Music

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The Rich Quartet, with Marcel Tabuteau, oboist, assisting, played for the Chamber Music Association, and the program opened with Mozart's quartet in F for oboe, violin, viola and 'cello. The audience was duly grateful for the chance to hear a work seldom given. The reason for the rarity? Ask the oboe player. Mr. Tabuteau is the first oboe player of the Philadelphia Orchestra. I asked Mr. Stokowski, who was present, whether there was an old tradition that oboe players "went queer in the head" after a time, owing to the strain of holding in the breath and emitting it so gradually through the very slender reed. "The strain is very great," said Mr. Stokowski. "But I assure you Mr. Tabuteau disproves the old theory. He is an admirable man and an admirable musician." The audience was greatly edified by the easy celerity with which he tossed off the rapid-running passages in Mozart's difficult simplicities of idiom. The rest of the concert comprised two movements (andantino and assez vif) from Debussy's quartet, opus 10, and the Schumann quartet in A minor, opus 41. Mr. Férir delivered the awkward figure for the viola at the outset of the assez vif with technique that was nothing short of prestidigitation. The one blemish on the Schumann reading was that ere they began the adagio the four players had not taken sufficient pains to bring their strings into perfect consonance. In bald English, they were a little out of tune.

Mme. Gabrielle Gills, soprano, was soloist for the Monday musicale, with Mr. Henri Casadesus and his Society of Ancient Instruments. Mme. Gills sang airs of Bach, Campra, Paes, Gretchaninoff, Borodin, Quilter ("Come Back"), Hüerter ("Pirate Dreams"), Fauré and Debussy ("Chanson de Bilètes" and "Tantoches"). She handled her voice most discreetly and expertly, and was the Parisienne to the finger tips and the tongue tip, giving the temperament of exotic blood and tingling fiber to every song. Mr. Casadesus, with the backing of three other archaic stringed instruments and the harp, played a "divertissement" of Borghi most beautifully upon the viola d'amore. He did it all so second-nature dly that one forgot to be astonished until it was over.

The Choral Society of 200 (Henry Gordon Thunder leading) gave "The Messiah" in customary designation of the season. Florence Hinkle, soprano; Merle Alcock, alto; Walter Pontius, tenor; Henri Scott, bass, composed the quartet of soloists. Florence Hinkle's voice is one of the lovely gifts of the gods to mankind; Merle Alcock won critical and popular encomium deservedly; Mr. Pontius, a little unsteady in his control at first, soon gained confidence and the cordial suffrages of the audience therewith; and Henri Scott sang "Why Do the Nations" in a fashion of such robust resiliency that the audience wanted him again in it, and Mr. Thunder perforce allowed him to repeat a part of the air.

Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony was the keystone of the symmetrical architecture of the Philadelphia Orchestra program under Mr. Stokowski. The exquisite scherzo went with notable verve, and the breath of life stirred all through the work—taken without sufficient intervals to permit of disruptive applause. When the breaks came, Mr. Stokowski put out a warning hand, like a motorist rounding a corner, to deter those who are anxious to be the first to make a manual demonstration of their spiritual satisfaction. Maggie Teyte, wearing Irish green and looking about 16 years old, sang with captivating freshness "Voiche sapete" from "Figaro" and later the lament of Lia from Debussy's "Prodigal Son," in which early work of the composer his more sophisticated self of the Twentieth Century is barely hinted.

One of the noteworthy events of the whole season was Rachmaninoff's piano recital. Philadelphia audiences have not been especially keen about piano recitals of late, and the large audiences that turned out for this one was a tribute to this sober-minded and genuine exponent of Russian music and musicianship. The program was: Mozart, A major theme and variations; Beethoven, opus 10, No. 3; Chopin (nocturne, valse, polonaise); Rachmaninoff (prelude in C sharp minor, humoresque; romance, "The Lilacs"; polka de W. R.). The encores were a movement from Beethoven, opus 31, and three other Rachmaninoff numbers—polichinelle, barcarolle, G minor prelude. Enthusiasm waxed as the afternoon proceeded. The pianist wasted no effort in bowing and scraping and smiling. He displayed no furacious mannerisms. He contented himself with playing the music in a large and heartfelt way. The final G minor prelude was taken at a pace so fast as to bring despair to the novices present who had painfully hobbled through it. It was interesting to observe how at the start of his Chopin playing he at once achieved an atmosphere of moonlight and mysticism with his skillful alteration of touch from the precise articulation of Mozart and Beethoven. The C sharp minor prelude sounded like a new discovery, not like a school-girl favorite, the way its maker performed it. The romance—alternatively entitled "The Lilacs"—is a charming morceau, and the central, melodic portion of the barcarolle is something to haunt the memory.

Music in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — The seventh week of the opera season at the Auditorium began with a performance—the second of the season—of Saint-Saëns' "Samson et Dalila." As at the first interpretation, the two principals of the cast were Miss Lazzari and John O'Sullivan, and there was seen again the lovely art of Messrs. Pavley and Oukrainsky in the ballet of the last act. It had been planned to give Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" on New Year's Eve, partly with a view to celebrate the going of the old and the coming of the new year, and partly to give Mme. Galli-Curci an effective medium in which to disport herself at a farewell performance; but interior complications made it necessary to change the opera, and "Linda di Chamounix" was put on instead, with Mme. Galli-Curci and Messrs. Lamont and Stracciari in the cast. A repetition of Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" was made on Wednesday, Jan. 1.

Mme. Galli-Curci having made her adieux with great demonstrations on the part of her admirers, it became necessary, since opera is one of the forms of heroine-worship, to find another songstress who would be strong to beguile the wary public to the box-office; so Miss Mary Garden was reinstalled in the company and she made her first appearance of the season in Février's "Monna Vanna" on Friday, Jan. 3. The interest of the occasion was not confined only to Miss Garden's presence in the Auditorium. Mr. Février, who is in Chicago to superintend the production of his new work, "Gismonda," sat in the director's box and in his honor Mr. Campanini appeared before the curtain at the close of the second act of the opera and invited the audience to participate in an interpretation of the "Marseillaise." Monna Vanna is not one of Miss Garden's best rôles, but the remarkable intelligence with which she endows all her work, her not less remarkable understanding of the theater and its exigencies, made her conception of Maeterlinck's heroine interesting to see and hear. The part of Prinzivalle, which hitherto always has been sacred to Mr. Muratore, was confided to Mr. O'Sullivan, who put into it the best labors that so far have been heard from him.

"Faust was re-sung at the matinée on Saturday, Jan. 4, with Miss Gall again as Marguerite and with Mr. Fontaine as the interpreter of the title rôle. In the evening there was a repetition of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci." The former was made notable by the first appearance of Miss Dora Gibson, an English artist who has been more or less familiar to the patrons of Covent Garden, London, in the part of Santuzza. Miss Gibson, possessed of a voice of power, understanding how effectively to use it, and of histrionic cleverness, made it clear that the stage is a domain in which she is able to walk with certainty and conviction. Santuzza has not often been sung better than she sang it.

The eleventh pair of concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Jan. 3-4, also were graced by a distinguished visitor. The program, arranged as the annual celebration of Theodore Thomas—the founder of the organization—brought forward George W. Chadwick as the conductor of the F major symphony with which he won the prize of $500 given in 1894 by the National Conservatory of Music, New York. The music, even after an interval of almost a quarter of a century, lacked nothing of interest or charm. Mr. Chadwick having had something to say in 1894 that was worth saying, was able in 1919 to make his message vital and appealing to the ear. He was cordially acclaimed by his hearers. Beethoven's C minor symphony, conducted by Eric DeLamarter, and Bach's fourth suite were the remaining offerings of the concerts. Mr. DeLamarter made an admirable reading of the symphony, a reading which, offering nothing that was bizarre or sensational, was lacking neither in dignity nor worth.

Boston Notes

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Messrs. Elman, McCormack and Rachmaninoff, to mention them chronologically, have supplied Boston with the three concerts that have made up its musical bill of fare during the last week. Incidentally this indicates to what a great extent Boston is dependent on its orchestra. When that is away, as is the case this week, the town becomes somnolent, musically speaking. The three concerts of the week were all well attended, the first two being given to crowded houses and the last on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 10, to an audience that comfortably filled Symphony Hall and that was as discriminating and musically wise as has greeted any artist here this season.

Mr. Rachmaninoff appeared in excellent fettle, gave liberally and was heard eagerly. Doubtless through persuasion of the box office the C sharp minor prelude had a place on the program. The player slyly placed it between his prelude in D minor and the Liszt Rapsodie No. 2 where, although it received an honest presentation, its somewhat empty sonority was overshadowed by the brilliant depths sounded by Liszt's plummet, and its somewhat banal sentiment was lost beside the romance of the composer's D minor prelude. Report has it that Mr. Rachmaninoff does not care particularly for the piece by which he is best known. This pianist is doing a real service in playing the music of Liszt. He is eminently fitted to interpret it, both technically and temperamentally. All the program was interesting, from the Haydn F minor variations, through the Beethoven 32 C minor variations, into the Godowsky transcriptions and so by way of Tausig's transcriptions of two Strauss waltzes into his own group.

John McCormack, on the evening of Sunday, Jan. 5, gave a typical program assisted by Donald McBeath, violinist, to a typical audience. Other singers with equal beauty of voice are not so well liked. Few other singers, however, can approach Mr. McCormack in clarity of diction, and after all, if it were not for the words there would be no song.

Mr. Elman played a routine program on the evening of Jan. 3. Further hearings only confirm the opinion set forth in these columns earlier in the season that Mr. Elman is not bearing out the promise of his earlier years. His restless temperament makes his grasp of the melodic line appear uneven and even ragged at times.

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A true copy. Attest: ARTHUR D. SNOW, Assistant Clerk.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MUSICAL SITUATION IN ITALY

II.

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 4, 1919.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—We must draw attention to the fact that, just as in the case of the modern French school of music, the most original and revolutionary composers of Italy, who are best acquainted with their own and foreign music, and are the most anxious to find new modes of expression for their feelings and ideas, are precisely those who have the greatest respect for and the most accurate knowledge of the great masters of the old Italy. Never has there been such curiosity among the young artists regarding the musical treasures of the past as there is today.

In Italy, the young composers who are best acquainted with the new methods of Ravel, Stravinsky, Kodaly and others, are the same who are studying very closely the too-long-forgotten works of Monteverdi, Caccini, Scarlatti, etc. But this can be easily understood when we realize that the liberty of these old composers was not bound up by any too strict formulæ, and that at the same time their chief preoccupations were balance and measure, in accordance with the innate tendencies of the Latin races for proportion. Thus the past of Italy and her present are linked by a common inclination for discipline and freedom combined. The combination of these two qualities induced Italian musicians of the Sixteenth Century to invent many new musical forms, just as today it serves to regenerate ancient forms and to open up new ways of national expression by a more complete knowledge of the real and inexhaustible tradition.

Strictly speaking, the new Italian school of music is not a real school, for individualism in Italian is more strongly developed, perhaps, than in other Latin countries, and artistic life in Italy is more decentralized than in most other countries, Milan, Florence and Turin playing as great a part in art as Rome itself. Thus the new school is more a reunion of certain strong personalities than a cut-and-dried academy in the ordinary meaning of the word.

In the front rank of these personalities we find Ildebrando Pizzetti, who, in honor of his native town, sometimes signs his works, "Ildebrando da Parma." He is at present the director of the Musical Institute in Florence, and is the author of a string quartet, an "Overture for Orchestra," and of "Poème Emilien," for violin and orchestra, the musical setting of several of d'Annunzio's dramas, and also of several piano pieces and songs. Of these songs four are amongst quite the most remarkable that modern music has produced during the last 25 years: "I pastori," "La madre al figlio lontano," "Il cleftа prigione" and "Passeggiata." The art of Ildebrando Pizzetti has more in common with that of the purest Hellenism than with that of modern Italy, although his treatment of music is quite modern. His music evokes memories of a Sicilian landscape of antiquity.

Signor Pizzetti is also one of the most remarkable music critics in Italy today; he has published in the Rivista Musicale Italiana very remarkable articles on modern foreign music, and has recently published a book on Bellini, which shows how the new generation of Italian musicians regard the masters of the past.

Whilst Signor Pizzetti pursues a lonely path, a real Italian ardor animates Signori Francesco Malipiero and Alfredo Casella. Signor Malipiero is certainly the most striking personality amongst modern composers, not only in Italy but in Europe. He was born in Venice, was a pupil of Enrico Bossi, and for a time worked in Germany, but the greater part of his musical knowledge is self-acquired. None of the new forms of musical composition is unknown to him. Although he is young, his work is already important; chamber music, orchestral work, songs, operas—Signor Malipiero has succeeded in all of them. As his works exhibit extraordinary intelligence, there is practically no virtuosity in them, their chief characteristic being a striking combination of intellectuality and emotion. Amongst his piano pieces special mention must be made of the "Poemetti lunari," the "Poemi asolani," and "Maschere che passano." In the first the old Venetian style is charmingly blended with the most acute sense of modernity.

In spite of the great interest of his chamber music, it is more especially in his orchestral works that Signor Malipiero is remarkable. His two suites, "Impressioni del vero" ("Impressions from Nature"), which in the first suggests three birds and in the second describes a duologue of bells, the communication of the wind with the cypress trees, and finally a country dance, and his two other orchestral works, "Pause del silencio" and "Ditirambo tragico," reveal one of the most original symphonists of the present day. It would be hard to point to a modern composer whose work shows a greater sense of concentration. The chief characteristic in Malipiero's music is the struggle between romanticism in temperament and classicism in expression. In order to have a complete idea of his talent we must await his new works, which are shortly to be published, but already we can feel assured that this young man will be one of the great masters of tomorrow.

Signor Alfredo Casella has spent the greater part of his life in Paris, his chief characteristic being his extraordinary musical talents, no one else being able to read at sight as he does the most difficult works, and to transcribe without hesitation the most intricate orchestral scores for the piano. This facility, combined with his ability to imitate every form of musical expression, has in some ways hindered the expression of his own personality, and in addition to this, as he has constituted himself the propagandist of the new musical ideas, he has been for a long time more European than purely Italian; but since his return to his own country, where he is a professor of the pianoforte at the Conservatoire at Rome, the Italianism of Signor Casella has developed into a severe and extremely modern style. Among his most notable works are a symphonic suite, "The Convent on the Lake" and "A notte alta," a musical poem for the piano and a sonatina for the same instrument.

The young Italian school also counts amongst its disciples Signor Vincenzo Tommasini, author of two nocturnes for orchestra, a sonata for violin and piano, and a string quartet, very charming in style; Signor Otterino Respighi, who was the pupil of Martucci and in Petrograd of Rimski-Korsakov, and who is the composer of a very interesting "Dramatic Symphony;" and, above all, two very young composers, Signor Victor de Sabata, who, at 17, wrote an orchestral suite in four parts with an inconceivable masterliness, and Signor Mario Castelnuovo, who has only written some piano pieces and some songs, which are quite in the first class. Among the piano pieces must be mentioned "The Green Ray" and "Natural Histories," and a series of very small songs entitled "Coplas," set to Spanish popular rhymes, full of wit, irony and sentiment, and transcribed into music with the most delicious charm of youth and life.

Many other names might be added, as the new musical movement in Italy is as remarkable for its quantity as for its quality, but the idea has been to show that it would be unjust to suppose that musical activity in Italy is confined to the works of Puccini, Leoncavallo, and Mascagni, and that she is unable to take part in the symphonic development which is one of the most important achievements of modern musical life.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England — Miss Violet Markham recently gave an interesting address at a concert in Sheffield, entitled "Some Musical and Literary Reflections by an Amateur." Miss Markham is herself an enthusiastic amateur musician, and spoke from that standpoint with extreme ability and in most attractive style. She paid a warm tribute to the work of the Misses Foxon (at whose invitation she was present) and said that in training large numbers of pupils they had done very much for the cause of music. She went on to plead for the best in music and in art. The fountain heads of great art and great living, she said, were to be found in the regions of simplicity and truth. Bad art, slovenly literature, and meretricious music were just the negations of truth and simplicity. It must be remembered, she said, that it is the amateur who creates the demand, and therefore to a large extent the responsibility for taste and culture in art rests with the amateur. All who were interested in social reform were anxious to see the toilers reach out to the finer things of life. Every individual had the right to enter into the spiritual heritage of the race.

The recent pianoforte recital in the Æolian Hall by Miss Agnes Winter proved delightfully refreshing. The program was happily chosen, and, what is more, it was unconventional. A clever and interesting "Interlude" by Miss Gwendoline Coleridge-Taylor, who is a daughter of the well-known composer, deserves especial mention; it was a first performance. Other pieces in Miss Winter's scheme were John Ireland's "Island Spell" and "The Eagle," also some charming compositions of MacDowell which she treated with fluid delicacy and a fine sense of style. Her playing is free from every kind of exaggeration, and the clearness of phrasing and rhythmic impulse were uniformly excellent.

Mr. Isidore de Lara is giving concerts of British music at the Steinway Hall on alternate Thursday evenings and afternoons, his aim being to familiarize the public with the best native work played in the best possible way. The scheme is of high educational value. At the opening concert the program included two chamber works that have made a profound impression on musicians: John Ireland's second violin sonata, arranged for viola and pianoforte, and the introduction and andante for six violas by B. J. Dale. They were played in delightful fashion, the former by the composer and Mr. Lionel Tertis, and the latter by Messrs. Tertis, Defauw, Eric Coates, Arthur Blakemore, Charles Woodhouse and Mme. d'Oliveira. There were also part songs sung by the Prima Donna Choir, and Miss Hilda Bewicke, formerly a member of Mme. Pavlowa's company, pleased the audience with her graceful dancing.

Dr. A. E. Hull is organizing a series of five "Music Club" concerts in Huddersfield. The names of the artists engaged are sufficient to indicate the musical worth of the program. The first is to be a vocal recital of Russian, French and English songs by the eminent Russian singer, M. Vladimir Rosing. At the second concert Mr. John Ireland is set down to introduce his own work to a Yorkshire audience, while Mr. Cyril Scott, whose compositions are so popular with modern pianists, has made himself responsible for the third. Mr. Albert Sammons appears at the fourth concert, and for the last Mr. Gervase Elwes gives a song recital.

THE MUSIC OF THE TZECHO-SLOVAKS

By the Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—At the present time everything connected with the Tzecho-Slovak nation possesses peculiar interest for America and the allied powers. The marvelous feats of their soldiery in the Balkans, and their extraordinary resistance to the Bolsheviki in Siberia, would alone have won for them the general admiration. Yet they have been present on the western front also, and in making their way thither many of them rested in England before crossing the Channel.

Allusion to this has been made by Mrs. Rosa Newmarch, who has lately been discussing the music of these races. A charming glimpse is given of these Tzecho-Slovak troops marching down the winding High Street of Winchester on their way to the Cathedral. As the first company filed past her, headed by its choir, she caught the words "Kde domov muy?" ("Where is our home?"), and recognized the romantic tune of the Tzech national anthem. Indeed it was by those words and that air that she discovered the nationality of the troops, for the men were dressed in Russian field uniforms. The choirs ceased singing as they approached the venerable pile. The great doors of the western entrance being opened to receive them, they passed in with bared heads, filling more than half the vacant nave. With them went the banner of John Huss and the red and white flag of a free Bohemia, both wreathed with laurels. At the close of the service the whole body of soldiers rose and sang with much fervor an old Hussite war hymn, "All Ye Soldiers of the Almighty," as well as a Tzech version of "God Save the King." The tone, observes Mrs. Newmarch, was warm and round, the ensemble precise, the feeling touching without being exaggerated. She says that this incident, which occurred in the autumn of 1917, gave her the idea of writing the four articles which she has now contributed to the Musical Times.

Only a very slight account can here be given of these remarkable studies of a racial music too little known by Anglo-Saxon peoples. The early unwritten history of Bohemian music appears to have gone forward on lines not dissimilar from those of Russia. In both lands there were primitive songs which were discountenanced by the early Christian missionaries on account of their pagan tendencies. The first authentic Bohemian tunes are of a religious character. There is a hymn ("Lord, Have Mercy Upon Us"), attributed to St. Adalbert, Bishop of Prague in the Twelfth Century. Another almost equally ancient tune is the hymn to St. Wenceslaus, which is usually said to have been written by Anestus, Archbishop of Prague, during the reign of Charles IV (1345-78), though, indeed, it may have originated as early as the Eleventh Century. Later on this tune was adopted by the Roman Catholics in opposition to the Hussite hymn, "All Ye Warriors of God." Both tunes show evidences of the popular treatment of a traditional church theme.

Owing to the influence of Anestus, music came to form part of the curriculum of the newly founded university, the head of such studies being Zavis, a composer of talent. In this period there was not only great ecclesiastical activity in music, one cathedral alone maintaining 150 choristers, but secular music, other than folk tunes, became popular through the vogue that there then was for dancing songs. In the Fourteenth Century, also, Passion plays gave the first impulse to dramatic music. But with the Hussite wars, which lasted from 1419 to 1468, the interest in secular music abated. Love songs, drinking or dancing songs, did not accord with the grim struggles of conscience which then absorbed the Bohemian people. Hymns which are practically fierce war songs were composed, or adapted to fresh words, and collected in finely illuminated manuscripts by the Unity of the Bohemian Brethren, who exercised great influence in Moravia. A few of the sturdy hymns of this period have crept into English collections, where they are vaguely distinguished by the words, "Moravia" or "Prague."

From the last decade of the Fifteenth Century until the battle of the White Mountain (or Hill) in 1620, which almost put an end to the national life of Bohemia, music, according to Mrs. Newmarch, was more widely cultivated and less exclusively ecclesiastical than in Russia during the same period. An independent music school was established in Prague in 1616. After the defeat of the Bohemian Army by the Imperialists in 1620, there was a wholesale confiscation of the lands of those who had taken part in the national movement, and almost the entire ancient nobility of Bohemia was driven into exile. It is therefore not surprising that the national development of music received a severe check. From the Eighteenth Century onward Bohemia began to supply other lands with teachers and executants. But there have been many fine examples of patriotic self-sacrifice among Tzech musicians such as Victor Brixi, who declined the post of court musician to Francis I because he would not leave his native land. Again, later on, there was Smetana, who chose rather to limit his energies to national opera than to win a wider reputation by adopting a cosmopolitan style.

But to return to the historical sequence. In 1784 Joseph II suppressed the choral societies which not only kept alive the people's love of music, but helped to preserve a slender thread of national life. At that time the Bohemian language was all but expelled from the schools. Meanwhile, says Mrs. Newmarch, the townspeople consoled themselves with imported opera, and proved their previous generations of culture by the enthusiasm with which they acclaimed all that was best in the music of the time. As in Russia, so in Bohemia, cosmopolitanism threatened to stifle the special characteristics of literature and art, but fortunately the songs of the countryside survived to remind the cities of the existence of a racial music. But this did not happen, however, until the early years of the Nineteenth Century, when patriotic feeling was manifested in a renewed interest in Bohemian folk songs.

John Kellar was the great national poet of this renaissance. In his "Daughter of Slava" some of the poems are impassioned invocations to the Slav spirit, crushed and degraded by German tyranny, and many lines are extraordinarily appropriate to the situation in the last few years. The movement to collect and preserve the popular poetry and music began in earnest. Between 1842 and 1852 Erben published three volumes of Tzech songs, and in 1860 Martinovsky brought out another hundred folk melodies. Mrs. Newmarch also notes that Susil performed the same service for the Moravian songs, while at a somewhat later date Zvonar called attention to the musical value of the Bohemian popular tunes.

The geographical position of the three Tzecho-Slovak provinces has exercised a marked influence on the national music. In the northwest, that is to say in Bohemia proper, proximity to Germany has, to a considerable degree, modified the characteristic features of the primitive folk songs. On the other hand, the songs of the Slovak peasantry, confined within narrow boundaries and remote from the currents of cosmopolitan culture, have retained many of their archaic peculiarities. According to Mrs. Newmarch, the two musical tendencies—the western and eastern—dwell side by side in a certain harmony of patriotic sentiment, but each follows its own tonal and rhythmic system.

The songs of Bohemia proper are, generally speaking, more pleasing than arresting, for their model and rhythmic angles have been gradually rubbed away by contact with Germany. All the same, there are gems to be found among the collections of Tzech folk songs, for the lyrical spirit is innate in every Slav race, and many beautiful and touching examples of the popular poetry have found appropriate musical settings. In contrast to the songs of Western Bohemia, a large proportion of the Slovak folk tunes are tetrachordal.

The folk-song collectors of the earlier part of the last century paid very little attention to the modal construction of the tunes, and consequently gave a most imperfect idea of how the songs sounded when sung by the peasants. But the last quarter of a century has witnessed great improvements in the methods of studying and writing down the tunes of the peasantry not only in Bohemia, but in Russia and other countries also, and it is certain that before long the musical world will have a much more adequate comprehension of the folk song of all nations than it has at the present day.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Walter Damrosch, the director of the New York Symphony Orchestra, though possibly not endowed with profound genius for interpretation, and though perhaps not distinguished for style in conducting, must assuredly be called an admirable expositor of whatever subject-matter he happens to have in hand. He lifts his baton, if not with an inspiring purpose, at least with a useful one. Among American conductors he may not be first as artist, but he is almost indisputably ahead of them all as teacher. Seldom, probably, does he make hearers feel the message of the master composers with new force, and yet he never fails to make them understand precisely how that message reads. Let him miss year in and year out imparting fresh power to the symphonies and tone poems of the repertory, he nevertheless produces text and letter with exact authority every time.

Until the day when the New York public is above going to school arrives, the kind of work done by the New York Symphony Society's director will, all must admit, be wanted. Happily, that day seems to be far off, and the public here will for a long time yet require orchestral teaching, because it is a constantly renewed public, taking in as recruits every year youthful persons who are only on the verge of acquaintance with art, and men and women who come from towns where music is cultivated but little in an advanced way. In the New York of Walter Damrosch, that is to say, there is need, as there was in the New York of his father, Leopold, for elementary musical guidance, inasmuch as the city continues to be in 1919 what it was in 1879—a growing place.

Now, without much question, any orchestral conductor in the United States today but the one at the head of the New York Symphony Society, when presenting the fifth symphony of Tschaikowsky, would try to give an individual study, putting, let us say, an unfamiliar touch of sentiment on the andante and giving a novel swing to the rhythm of the waltz. He, however, presenting the work as the principal number at his concert in Carnegie Hall, on the evening of Jan. 4, did little more than confirm the academic comment of his program annotator, that the second movement is music of melancholy grace and that the third movement is music of delicate languor. A conductor with a sensitive ear for tone balance would have striven to neutralize the tendency in Tschaikowsky's scoring toward thickness and cloudiness in the inner parts. But he merely disclosed the facts about the Russian composer, using no devices of suppression or emphasis in the instrumental voices to conceal faulty habits of writing.

By conducting in such a manner, the New York Symphony Society director makes his concerts admirable lessons in musical history always, even if he rarely makes them an opportunity for original expression. In point of style, no less than in point of interpretation, he is generally inclined to be matter of fact, though he can be otherwise when, as on this occasion, he has a soloist of the right sort assisting him. Presenting as the closing number of his program the piano concerto No. 1 of Liszt, with Josef Hofmann at the piano, he became a far more engaging leader than when presenting the symphony. Here he gave his themes an elegance of contour that he had not so much as hinted at earlier, in the symphony and, in pieces by Weber and Ravel; and he organized the various elements of the composition into a scheme of larger rhythm that was flexible, vital, charming. By the time the music had progressed to where the long trill for the piano begins, the conductor had got into full swing with the brilliant Mr. Hofmann; and by the time the trill was succeeded by the tinkle of the triangle, he had forgotten to be a schoolmaster and was, vicariously at least, a poet.

The Paris Conservatory Orchestra has concluded the labors which it came to the United States to carry out under the direction of Mr. Messager, and under the auspices of the French American Association for Musical Art; but a number of its members are remaining still in the United States, and further efforts in the advancement of friendship between France and America through the giving of concerts are understood to be contemplated. It is said that the idea of friendly interchange is to be broadened and that some scheme of musical cooperation between representatives of a number of the allied countries and the United States is to be developed. It is even hinted that a concert organization of French, English and Italian performers under an American conductor will be sent out upon the concert circuit the second half of the music season.

"Crispino e la comare," the old-fashioned opera by Luigi and Federico Ricci, which the Chicago Opera Company has been presenting with Mme. Galli-Curci as the chief attraction, is to be given here by the Metropolitan Opera Company before the Chicagoans arrive for their season. An opera for a soprano in Chicago, it becomes an opera for a baritone in New York, with Mr. Scotti in the rôle of Crispino, the cobbler who is raised out of poverty to wealth by the ministrations of a fairy.

In Æolian Hall, on the afternoon of Jan. 8, Miss Vahrah Manbury, soprano, gave a song recital, with Francis Moore playing her accompaniments. She presented Mozart's "Deh vieni, non tardar," Scarlatti's "Se Florindo è fedele," songs in English by Rachmaninoff and Gretchaninoff, and a group of French and a group of American songs. She proved to have a voice of considerable promise, but one that still requires training in the interests of a free tone and a broadened technique.

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — An Archimedian axiom that there can't be one without the shadowing of two is working true to form here. Doubt as to the possession of one orchestra has dissolved into confidence in the possession of two, though this fact is not one that gives unalloyed pleasure in some quarters. In short, the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, Alfred Hertz, conductor, is to have a rival in the Philharmonic Orchestra, Alexander Saslavsky, conductor. It is true that the latter organization, the assemblage of which has just been completed, asserts its reluctance to start a competition, and announces its intention to keep its programs clear of those classics that distinguish the programs of Mr. Hertz, but the latter and his backers, the Musical Association of San Francisco, are not pleased with the rebirth of the old Peoples Orchestra, as the Philharmonics were called two years ago, and assert its redundancy in a market limited in size and already plentifully provided with orchestra music of the classic and (at the "pop" concerts every other Sunday) with the lighter expressions of music to which the Philharmonic Orchestra promises to devote itself exclusively.

The Philharmonic organization is a sort of "community" orchestra organized by members of the Musicians Union who were not engaged by Mr. Hertz. They subscribe $5 per year to the subsidy which is to help pay deficits. The Philharmonics by occupying a bigger if less comfortable building than the theater wherein the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra appears, will play at a schedule of prices much lower than the other organization and will compete for popularity in a series of 10 concerts, the programs of which will balance in weight with the "pop" concerts of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. A large subscription list backs the 80 musicians in their enterprise.

Meanwhile Alfred Hertz continues the belated season of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra with programs of conventional yet interesting quality, and has challenged the critics once more by his reading of Brahms. It is a singular fact that this conductor, most of whose active career has been spent in the interpretation of Wagnerian music dramas at the Metropolitan Opera House, exhibits a greater zeal to shine as a director of Beethoven and Brahms than as an interpreter of the master of Bayreuth. And he brings to his interpretations of even so scholastic a work as the Brahms C minor symphony the vehemence and passion that more easily find congenial deeps in Wagnerian whirlpools than in the serenities of the symphony it took Brahms a decade to polish. Mr. Hertz with Brahms reminds the older listeners of Henschel with Haydn when the Boston Symphony was a lusty youth; and against both is urged the same complaint of overemphasis and the imposition of passion on music that does not invite it; but Mr. Hertz pays no heed, and has succeeded in making Brahms a "popular" composer. The first symphony was played at the second concert of the season, and to his admirers Mr. Hertz justified his vigorous interpretation, particularly in the first and fourth movements. In both of these his temperament finds space to move freely. It is in restless phrases which seek vainly points of repose, and which thresh dramatically onward toward an unseen goal, that Mr. Hertz takes most pleasure. In 6-8 time, for instance, he is more likely to beat two equal accents to the bar than one in such a passage as the opening un poco sostenuto movement, just as he is apt, in the "Flying Dutchman" overture to find no subsidiary accent at all in the barcarolle 6-8 movement; and for the same reason, viz., he seeks the salient accent and lays all his force upon it. This gives to his performances their striking rhythmic energy. Vitality is gained at the cost of subtlety, and this, of course, makes for popularity.

This disposition to energize music leads to an overblowing of the brass occasionally. As Busoni was wont to belabor his strings, so Mr. Hertz is likely to demand more than the ultimate of tone from his brass, for it is the thrill that he seeks always and the measure of his popularity is expressed in the success of his search. He will crowd the Curran Theater at any "pop" concert devoted to Tschaikowsky, whose "1812" overture and whose "Symphony Pathétique" stand strangely in equal popular favor.

For his next program Mr. Hertz promises Ernest Bloch's Hebrew rhapsody and for it has already bespoken the indulgence of local critics whose capacity to comprehend the work at a single hearing is so much questioned by the director that he urged them to attend rehearsals in order to make their way gradually through the modernities of the score into the inner message which Mr. Hertz asserts is there for those who can read it.

At the next concert of the Chamber Music Society of San Francisco there will be played a novelty by Frederick Jacobi in which that young composer has attempted to embody sentiments inspired by the war in general and America's participation in particular. Mr. Jacobi will be remembered as the composer of a "Pied Piper" suite, done here three years ago and played by the New York Philharmonic Society, and a "California" suite that was also played by eastern orchestras as well as by the San Francisco orchestra under Mr. Hertz. He is a well-equipped composer of German training whose works have not yet denoted the sturdy self-possession that may develop with time.

NOTES FROM ITALY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy — A great ovation greeted Maestro Arturo Toscanini when he entered the Scala Opera House to conduct the gala performance of Boïto's "Mefistofele," an opera which was given for the first time in this theater 50 years ago. So gay a scene has not been witnessed in Milan for some years, this being the first important musical event since the war came to an end. An immense crowd of happy, light-hearted people filled the house. After the prologue, Prof. Innocenza Cappa referred in eloquent words to Arrigo Boïto, as musician, poet and patriot. Maestro Toscanini's profound interpretation of Boïto's masterpiece brought out the beauty of the music in every detail. The part of Mefistofele was finely rendered by De Angelis, while Beniamino Gigli, as Faust, delighted his audience with his exquisite voice, fine phrasing and beautiful mezza voce effects. Cannetti as Margherita and Serafin-Rakowska as Elena were both excellent. All the singers were much applauded, and Toscanini scored another triumph as a great conductor.

On the afternoon of the same day, in the presence of a group of friends and students, a marble tablet was unveiled on the house in Via Principe Amedeo, where Arrigo Boïto lived for many years. The tablet bears an inscription written by his friend, Corrado Ricci.

NEW ORLEANS' ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — The first concert of the season by the Symphony Orchestra Association of New Orleans will take place in the Athenæum at 5 p. m., Jan. 5. Ernest E. Schuyten will conduct the orchestra, as he has for the past season. The organization has been increased to 60 musicians. Last year was the first season in which the orchestra has been self-supporting in its 17 years of existence. Five concerts, all by subscription, will be given this season, and in the spring the orchestra will give a free concert to the newsboys and the inmates of the waifs' and orphans' homes of the city.

MUSIC IN AN ART MUSEUM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — An account of the encouraging musical activities of the Cleveland Museum of Art which appeared in these columns not long ago led a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to seek out Thomas Whitney Surette, who has these activities in charge, with the intention of learning from him his secret in being able to make an audience enjoy singing good music rather than the trash which is too often heard at a community sing. There was no secret, the interviewer found, and the method is simplicity itself.

"Any crowd," said Mr. Surette, "will rise to the big things. People will sing fine music, if they know it, and mark this, they will keep on singing it. The ordinary community singing soon peters out because they use cheap music, and shallowness in music, as in everything else, soon makes an end of itself. In the regular singing evenings which we have instituted at the Cleveland Museum, between 400 and 500 come in to sing, and the first thing I teach them is a Bach chorale. They learn it easily, they like it, and they sing it with all their hearts.

"Not long ago, I had at Jackson, Michigan, an audience of about 1000 who learned and sang a Bach chorale—and everybody sang. You see, there can be no real education in music except by ear training, and this comes only through singing. Now the great trouble with many community song leaders in this country is that they do not see the difference between good music and cheap; consequently they teach poor stuff and naturally interest in it soon evaporates.

"The great trouble with our pursuit of the arts in this country is that too few of us take an active part. We are all passive and in music especially our passivity is due to the fact that we are taught nothing but technique, and knowing nothing but technique, we cannot sing. We take our young children in the schools and fill them up with the technique of do, re, mi, and we do it in so overbearing and disciplinary a fashion that we cannot blame the poor child for acquiring a distaste for music. At the Cleveland Museum Saturday afternoons are the children's. At that time we try to counteract the evil results of teaching solely technique by making the production of music through song a joy.

"In all my work I strive for a union of the arts, and I am working this out with one group in Cleveland, Ohio, in this way. Twice each day one class from some one of the junior high schools in the city spends two hours and a half in the museum. The children draw, they look at pictures and art objects under the direction of a supervisor, and they sing folk songs. Now folk song is as good music as there is to sing, and these children are acquiring in addition to their evanescent pleasure an appreciation of good music that will give them a background for future attainment.

"Another group is being reached through the free public lectures on Wednesday and Friday evenings, at the close of which the audience sings. The chief effort in our musical work at Cleveland is spent on the Sunday evening gatherings. At these, in addition to the Bach chorales, the better class of war songs has been used, and of these an old American artillery song called 'The Song of the Caissons' has proved extremely popular. I have prepared a book of Bach's chorales in which I use words by William Blake, Milton, Thomas Crashaw and other poets, as well as words of hymns. A liking for music such as this cannot help but bring about a greater degree of culture in a community, and through what factor of civic life ought this more logically to be done than through an art museum?"

The musical work of the Cleveland Museum, as well as that done in the museums of Toledo, Minneapolis, Chicago, and other places, is a new branch of museum activities. It is easily argued, however, that it is legitimate work because it is work along general cultural lines. A phase of these activities is found in the hope of Mr. F. Allen Whiting, director of the Cleveland Museum of Art, that an organ may be installed in the balcony of the garden court, such an instrument being given, perhaps, by a citizen or group of citizens of Cleveland. It is Mr. Whiting's belief that the installation of good organs in art museums is a development not at all unlikely in the next few years. This is a field heretofore neglected by the organ builder, but many of the newer institutions are so constructed that the acoustics for organ music would be excellent. The extension of the organ in the last few years to residences and theaters has proved the popularity of this kind of music, and there is a good reason for believing that it might have a valuable place in the educational work of art museums.

Whether or not music may rightly be termed part of an art museum's activities is beside the point; in fact, the time to argue this has gone by, for the fact that music is so successfully produced in so many art institutions is a healthy earnest of that broader, more all-embracing culture which the United States needs.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Great Smoky Mountains

Rising abruptly from a low base, and then rounding more gradually upward for two thousand to five thousand feet above their valleys, their apparent height is more impressive than that of many a loftier summit in the West which forms only a protuberance on an elevated plateau. Nearly all of them are clad to their tops in dense forest and thick undergrowth. Here and there is a grassy "bald"; a natural meadow curiously perched on the top of a mountain. There are no bare, rocky summits rising above timber line, few jutting crags, no ribs and vertebræ of the earth exposed. Seldom does one see even a naked ledge of rock. The very cliffs are sheathed with trees and shrubs. . . . Pinnacles and serrated ridges are rare. There are few commanding peaks. From almost any summit in Carolina one looks out upon a sea of flowing curves and dome-shaped eminences undulating, with no great disparity of height, unto the horizon. Almost everywhere the contours are similar: steep sides gradually rounding to the tops, smooth-surfaced to the eye because of their endless verdure. Every ridge is separated from its sisters by deep and narrow ravines. Not one of the thousand watercourses shows a glint of its dashing stream, save where some far-off river may reveal, through a gap in the mountains, one single, shimmering curve. In all this vast prospect, a keen eye, knowing where to look, may detect an occasional farmer's clearing, but to the stranger there is only mountain and forest, mountain and forest, as far as the eye can reach.

Characteristic, too, is the dreamy blue haze, like that of Indian summer intensified, that ever hovers about the mountains, unless they be swathed in cloud, or, for a few minutes, a sharp rain-storm has cleared the atmosphere. Both the Blue Ridge and the Smoky Mountains owe their names to this tenuous mist. It softens all outlines, and lends a mirage-like effect of greater distance to objects that are but a few miles away, while those farther removed grow more and more intangible, until finally the sky-line blends with the sky itself.

The foreground of such a landscape, in summer, is soft, dreamy, caressing, habitable; beyond it are gentle and luring solitudes; the remote ranges are inexpressibly lonesome, isolated, mysterious; but everywhere the green forest mantle bespeaks a vital present; nowhere does cold, bare granite stand as the sepulcher of an immemorial past.

And yet these mountains of Carolina are among the ancients of the earth. They were old, very old, before the Alps and the Andes, the Rockies and the Himalayas were molded from their primal shapes. Upon them, in after ages, were born the first hardwoods of America—perhaps before those of Europe, too—and upon them today the last great hardwood forests of our country stand in primeval majesty, mutely awaiting their imminent doom.

The richness of the Great Smoky forest has been the wonder and the admiration of every one who has traversed it. As one climbs from the river to one of the main peaks, he passes successively through the same floral zones he would encounter in traveling from mid-Georgia to Southern Canada. Starting amid sycamores, elms, gums, willows, persimmons, chinquapins, he soon enters the region of beeches, birch, basswood, magnolia, cucumber, butternut, holly, sourwood, box-elder, ash, maple, buckeye, poplar, hemlock, and a great number of other growths along the creeks and branches. On the lower slopes are many species of oaks, with hickory, hemlock, pitch pine, locust, dogwood, chestnut. In this region nearly all the trees attain their fullest development. The oaks reach a diameter of five to six feet. In cool, rich coves, chestnut trees grow from six to nine feet across the stump; and tulip poplars up to ten or eleven feet, their straight trunks towering like gigantic columns, with scarcely a noticeable taper, seventy or eighty feet to the nearest limb. . . .

The undergrowth is of almost tropical luxuriance and variety. Botanists say that this is the richest collecting ground in the United States. Whether one be seeking ferns or fungi, orchids or almost anything else vegetal, each hour will bring him some new delight. In summer the upper mountains are one vast flower garden: the white and pink of rhododendron, the blaze of azalea, conspicuous above all else, in settings of every shade of imaginable green.—Horace Kephart, in "Our Southern Highlanders."

Dostoievsky's Famous Speech

With the appearance of "The Brothers Karamazov," and still more, with the delivery of his speech on Pushkin, Dostoievsky's fame attained its apogee. Evgenii Soloviev says in his volume on the Russian novelist, which is translated from the Russian by C. J. Hogarth. "But his real apotheosis came with the Pushkin festival. In fact, the occasion constituted a meed of homage to Dostoievsky's greatness more even than it did to that of Pushkin. Hear, for instance, what Strakhov has to say on the subject: 'As soon as Theodor Mikhailovitch began to speak the hall trembled with applause, and then became absolutely still. True, his speech was read from a manuscript, but it constituted less a written oration than a living, a direct, a sincere utterance from the heart. And to it we listened as though until that moment Pushkin had never even been mentioned. The inspiration, the naturalness which ever distinguished Dostoievsky's style he imparted in full measure to his reading; and though I will not say more concerning the subject-matter of the oration than that it communicated to that reading an added impressiveness, I may add the remark that to this day I can hear floating over the heads of the great, silent multitude the tense, sympathetically uttered words: "Humble thyself, thou man of pride! Set thy hand to labor, thou man of leisure!"'

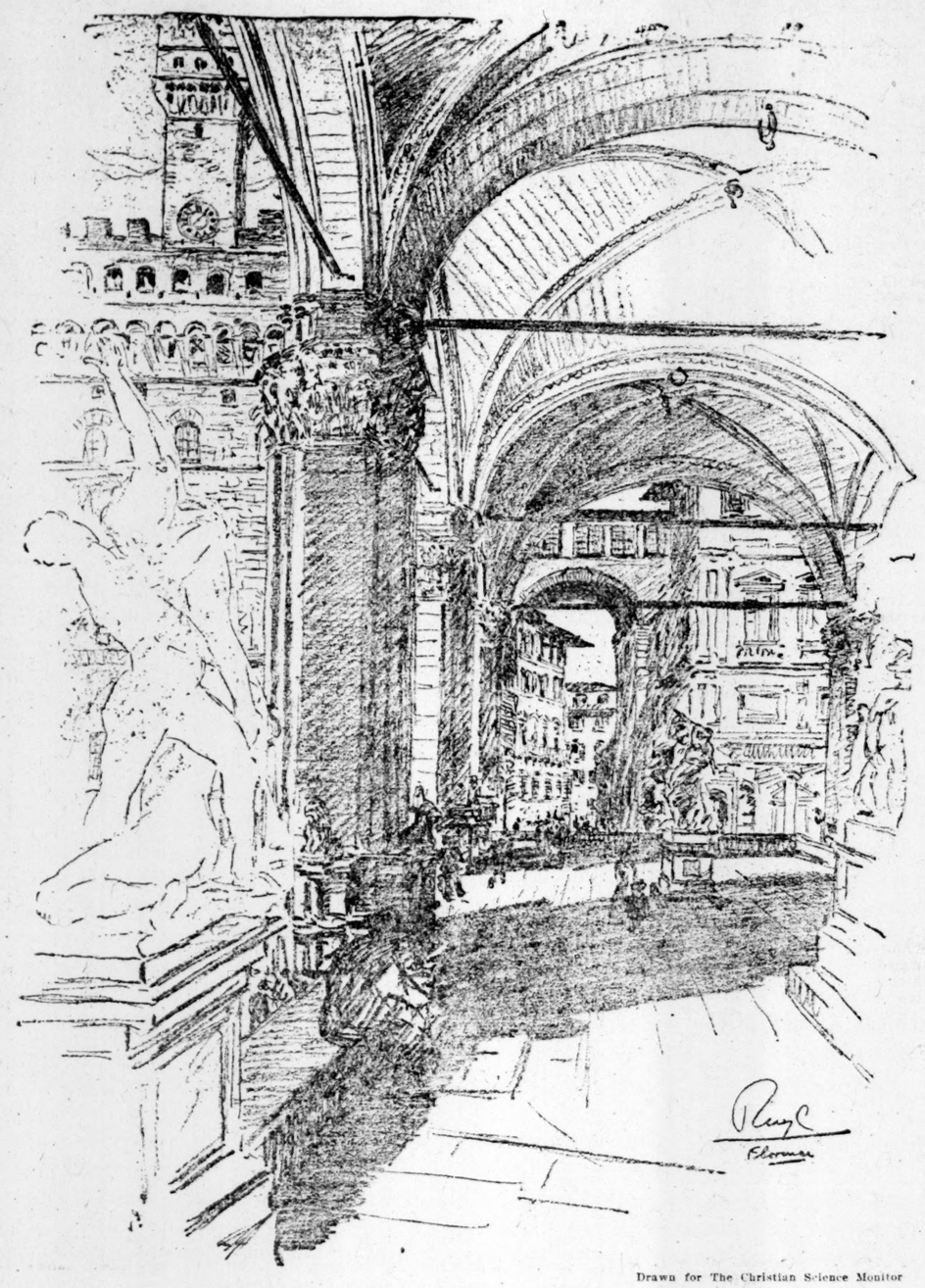
"'To any one who did not witness the furor of applause which broke forth on the conclusion of the speech the scene in the hall would seem inconceivable and beyond all probability; but, as a matter of fact, the crowd had long been charged with enthusiasm—for a long time it had been venting its feelings upon every conceivable point, every resonant phrase, every full-throated line which gave it a chance. And now, as it gazed upon the man whose enthusiasm equaled its own, as it realized that there had been delivered an oration which merited raptures the most boundless, it burst into a unanimous storm of approval. All pressed forward to acclaim Dostoievsky, and a few even broke the rules by leaping from the body of the hall on to the platform. . . . In short, every one was overcome with a wave of emotion, and alike on the platform and in the "green room" (whither we retired during the interval) were all in ecstasies of delight, and carried out of themselves by their desire to do honor to their hero. Said Aksakov to Dostoievsky: "This day you have delivered a speech which entails upon Turgenev, as the representative of the Westerners, and upon myself, as the representative (if I may say so?) of the Slavophils, the duty of expressing to you our joint sympathy and our joint gratitude." No similar demonstration can I remember; and in particular does there come back to me the manner in which P. V. Annenkov approached me, and cried like a man inspired: "See what may come of an appreciation by a true artist and genius! Dostoievsky has decided the matter at a stroke!"'

Good Days A-Coming

Come hither, lads, and hearken,
For a tale there is to tell
Of the wonderful days a-coming,
When all shall be better than well.

Come, then, let us cast off fooling,
And put by ease and rest,
For the cause alone is worthy
Till the good days bring the best.

—William Morris.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Loggia die Lauzi and Palazzo Vecchio, Florence

Dante and the Palace of the People

"Having traced the manner in which Dante qualified himself for the holding of office in the city of his birth, we can now turn our thoughts to Palazzo Vecchio, or the Palace of the People, which stands in close proximity to the Uffizi, not far from the banks of the river. The Palazzo dates from the year 1298, and was intended to serve as the dwelling-place of the priors, who had hitherto met together in a Palace of the Cerchi in Via della Condotta where a portion remains, transformed into shops. Owing to the frequent disturbances in the city they did not feel themselves sufficiently secure in their old quarters, and therefore Arnolfo del Cambino—that most useful servant of the Republic—was commissioned to design a suitable abode, where they could hold their deliberations undisturbed." Mary E. Lacy writes in her book, "With Dante in Modern Florence."

"If, as some writers hold, the tradition that connects the site occupied by Palazzo Vecchio with the Uberti cannot be substantiated, it is at least certain that among the buildings demolished to make room for the Palace of the People was San Piero Scheraggio—the church commonly attended by the members of the Ghibelline faction. Thus, in any case, the very spot of ground where this fine Palazzo stands, is symbolical of the victory that the democracy had achieved, during the lifetime of the poet, over the ancient aristocracy of Florence. The pulpit of the destroyed church—from which, it is said, Dante once addressed the members of the Consiglio del Popolo, on the occasion of an election of priors—is preserved in San Leonardo in Arcetri, outside the Porta San Giorgio.

"The exterior of Palazzo Vecchio is extraordinarily striking, the overhanging battlements and massive walls conveying to the beholder an impression of rude strength, not very usual so far south as Italy. The ground plan of Arnolfo was a perfect parallelogram, but this was widely departed from at a later date, when more space was required. The newer additions are happily in the rear of the original building, and in consequence a large portion of the old palace, more particularly the façade that abuts on the Palazzo della Signoria, still bears the impress of the genius of the great architect of the Thirteenth Century. Below the deep brackets that support the upper gallery may be seen shields emblazoned with heraldic devices, among others the two variations of the coat of arms of Florence, which Dante mentions in the Paradiso (xvi)."

"The famous Campanile—the crowning glory of the Palace of the People—was, all but the upper story, the work of Arnolfo, who turned to account, as superstructure, an ancient tower belonging to the Foraboschi family. The great bell hung in this Campanile was popularly named, 'La Vacca,' or, the Cow, and when it sounded a warning note to call the citizens to arms, men said to each other in the common speech of Florence, 'La Vacca mugghia'—'The cow lows.' . . .

"There is but little left in the interior of the Palace of the People that can in any way bring back the age of Dante, the Cortile having been redecorated in the Sixteenth Century, and the halls and rooms readorned under the Medicean rule. Still, it has an association with the public life of the poet that is of immense importance, for by the year 1300 the Signoria sat within its walls, and here Dante, having been elected to the office of Prior, spoke, gave his vote, and consulted with his colleagues on grave matters touching the welfare of the city."

British Institutions

"Is there any connection between the peaceful expansion of the English-speaking peoples and the political thought of the middle of this [the nineteenth] century? It may be of interest to notice certain influences which the expansion of England has exerted on contemporary thought both in our own and in other countries. The marvelous growth of the English-speaking peoples has been so prominent a feature of modern life, that it could hardly be overlooked either by the politicians or thinkers on the Continent," J. Holland Rose writes in "The Rise of Democracy." "I shall try to show that the steady growth of British institutions has helped to divert the attention of political thinkers from abstract speculation to patent facts, from the drawing up of paper constitutions to a study of the development of British institutions and of their famous offshoots in the New World.

"A century had elapsed since Montesquieu had extolled our system of balance of political powers as combining the peculiar excellences of monarchy, aristocracy and democracy in a compromise which possessed the elements of stability. This balance of powers in our constitution was, it is true, vanishing under the encroachments of the people's House on the prerogatives of the Crown and the House of Lords. But, it might be argued, these changes in our political customs and procedure were, after all, only the legal recognition of changes which had occurred, and were still occurring, in the life of the people. They served to register the stages of transition from the monarchical and feudal times to the present industrial age, which endows the many with an overwhelming importance. The Act of 1832 and subsequent legislation, when viewed in relation to the momentous developments of the nation's life, proved that the English constitution was, what it had always been, an organic growth vitally related to the body politic, and, therefore, necessarily expanding in the direction indicated by the most vigorous growth.

"But besides possessing this feature of interest, our institutions claimed the study of political thinkers on yet wider grounds. The development of the English race beyond the seas was to demonstrate the marvelous adaptability of our methods of government to widely diverse conditions. Whatever may be urged as to the many differences between the Constitution of the United States and that of the mother country, there can be little doubt as to the British origin of most of the provisions of that famous federal compact. It was this democratic offshoot of British constitutional life, applied to a number of self-governing communities, which engaged the earnest attention of that brilliant French thinker, de Tocqueville. His great work, 'Democracy in America' (1835), was destined, as we shall presently see, to exert a salutary influence on political thought in Europe; and on no leader of public opinion was the impress of his vigorous mind stamped more clearly than on John Stuart Mill, who justly calls him the Montesquieu of the age. In truth, de Tocqueville's great work tended to recall political thought from the sphere of abstract speculation, in which it had aimlessly careered since the advent of Rousseau, to a careful use of the comparative method in which the earlier French thinker had excelled. Observation, comparison and analysis of existing institutions have tended since de Tocqueville's day to resume their rightful ascendancy in political thought.

"Another testimony to the vitality of the English constitution was seen in its adaptation to the needs of the two discordant provinces of Canada. After the revolts of 1837 a careful inquiry was made into the conditions of political life in Upper and Lower Canada. As a result, the Canada Act of 1840 granted full constitutional rights to these provinces, which were henceforth united for all save local requirements, the Governor appointed by the Crown continuing to discharge all, and more than all, the functions wielded by the sovereign at home. The almost complete success of this experiment afforded indisputable proof of the surprising pliability of our institutions, and tended still further to give a practical turn to the political thought of the age.

"Not only practical men like the Piedmontese statesman, Cavour, but the foremost political thinkers of Europe, were now convinced that if representative government was to be securely gained by continental peoples, it must be of a character somewhat akin to that of England. In brief, the democratic ideals of Rousseau or of Bentham gave place to those of de Tocqueville and John Stuart Mill."

Revelation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Caroline Cowles Richards wrote in her diary that "Grandmother knows her Bible from Genesis to Revelation except the 'begats' and the hard names," it was doubtless in great praise of grandmother. Perhaps grandmother had many favorite passages which she was wont to quote to the children. Indeed she may have found great solace in the promises of the Bible, and, following the path of many who lived sixty or eighty years ago, nurtured by the memory of gaining the enjoyment of religious liberty, she may have attained a sense of personal protection and comfort which is not experienced today by the ordinary Bible student. Such examples illustrate a certain plodding in the Scriptures by that class of readers and thinkers who gain a more or less superficial knowledge but who fail to glean a metaphysical viewpoint of the sacred writings. There is, however, that spiritual touch to every page which leads us to believe in the divine inspiration which prompted the record given by so many writers.

Now, the Bible is only humanly interpreted when it is read from a material basis; when only historical fact is found; when genealogical record is sought; when time, place or mortal act is considered only as concerned with prophet, priest or king. Of what avail would such gleanings have been to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science? Centuries have passed since the Scriptures were written, and yet the same spiritual understanding of divine Principle was revealed to the one whom God chose in this age to minister unto Him. As we read in the third chapter of 1 Samuel, of the child Samuel, whom the Lord called three times before the word of the Lord was revealed unto him, so it was with the Leader of the Christian Science movement, as she describes on pages 8 and 9 of "Retrospection and Introspection." Being repeatedly called by name, and supposing it was her mother summoning her, she responded each time, to be informed that her mother had not called. The word of the Lord had not been revealed unto her, but it was God who had called, and human consciousness interpreted the calling as a distinct voice, saying, "Mary." This coincides with what she writes of a later period in her life: "The divine hand led me into a new world of light and Life, a fresh universe—old to God, but new to His 'little one.'" (Retrospection and Introspection, pp. 27, 28.)

Through successive stages of progress, the revelation of the Christ was received by Mary Baker Eddy. She was animated by the spirit of Truth and Love, and through her Christian Science unfolded to a waiting world. Modestly referring to the fact that she was called of God to proclaim the Truth to this age and to plant His vineyard, she proceeded to care for it, water it, prune it, and purge it under God's guidance, until the mighty works, the healing power of Truth, should demonstrate "God with us" to the melting away, through His presence, of all the "fiery darts of the wicked," for in His presence only good exists.

The quality of trustworthiness which Mrs. Eddy expressed made it possible for her to receive that measure of holiness which brought to human understanding the activity of the Christ and which is bringing reformation and redemption to mankind. She makes her own statement of her preparation and calling in Science and Health (p. 107): "God had been graciously preparing me during many years for the reception of this final revelation of the absolute divine Principle of scientific mental healing." Also, "God selects for the highest service one who has grown into such a fitness for it as renders any abuse of the mission an impossibility. The All-wise does not bestow His highest trusts upon the unworthy." (Science and Health, p. 455.) Had the discovery of Christian Science been sought from some human teacher like Huxley, whose judgment could be questioned say by Tyndal, by Darwin and others, in turn, whose theories have been stranded upon the shoals of materialism, the great revelation of Truth could not have asserted itself through the opacity of belief in human intellect.

But as the inspired Word of God was Mrs. Eddy's sole guide and instructor, she was able to give to the world the result of her study, the revelation of the divine Christ, from the standpoint of revelator. This revelation has come to thousands upon thousands, as a redeeming power of salvation from sin, sickness, and death. It is a fact beyond cavil that the revelation which asserted itself to her was that Mind which was the Mind of Christ Jesus, wherein literally was fulfilled the Scriptural statement, "But we have the mind of Christ." In this Mind she consciously discerned the power of restoration from an impending death and as she progressed, found health, life, prosperity, and the nothingness of evil, and was able to impart, as a direct divine impulsion, this understanding of Truth for the perpetual benefit of mankind.

As God chose Solomon to be king over Israel to succeed his father David and build the house of the Lord, giving him wisdom beyond "all the kings of the earth," who sought Solomon's presence "to hear his wisdom, that God had put in his heart," so did God choose the Soul-inspired Mary Baker Eddy to voice the Truth to this age; to discover Christian Science, the offspring of divine Love; to found a religion which departs from past centuries of false beliefs, dogmas and doctrines and leads into the understanding of that Mind which overcomes evil, heals the sick, casts out demons, and raises mankind from believing in laws of evil and matter.

This age was in sore need of redemption, protection and the scientific interpretation of the Scriptures, just as was the age in which Jesus lived, and whose coming was foretold a thousand years. The Saviour was made manifest in the personality of the man Jesus; in like manner did John the Divine reveal the nature of the second coming of the Christ and the presentation of the little book in the days of the voice of the Seventh Angel, which came down from heaven, clothed with a cloud. (Rev. Chap. x.) God chose Mary Baker Eddy to give the revelation of the power of Christ that the mystery of evil might be solved; Armageddon interpreted; the seven vials of wrath understood; the beast overcome, and the kingdom of heaven reign within.

The world has finally recognized in a marvelous degree the great value of the mission of Mrs. Eddy, and because of her writings a wave of rejoicing is sweeping over the harp-strings of the human consciousness, an amelioration of the false beliefs of mortal mind is taking place, and a confidence is gained from the revelation of this apodictical Principle, divine Love. Her followers rejoice in the fact that God chose her. In her own words, we read in the preface of Science and Health (p. xi): "When God called the author to proclaim His Gospel to this age, there came also the charge to plant and water His vineyard."

Let her followers obediently follow her as she followed the Christ.

I Have a Room in Chancery Lane

I have a room in Chancery Lane,
High in a world of wires,
Whence falls the roofs a ragged plain
Wooded with many spires.

There in the dawns of summer days
I stand and there behold
A city veiled in rainbow haze
And spangled all with gold.

The breezes waft abroad the rays
Shot by the waking sun,
A myriad chimneys softly blaze,
A myriad shadows run.

Round the wide rim in radiant mist
The gentle suburbs quiver,
And nearer lies the shining twist
Of Thames, a holy river. . . .

And here against my perched home
Where hold wise converse daily,
The loftier and the lesser dome,
St. Paul's and the Old Bailey.

—J. C. Squire.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1919

EDITORIALS

Mr. Balfour and the Press

FEW statesmen of today have a more excellent gift for saying the right thing at the right time and in the right way than has Arthur James Balfour. And of the many timely expressions of opinion to which he has given utterance, in recent years, none, surely, could be more timely and more utterly to the point than the speech which he delivered, recently, to American editors in London. Mr. Balfour is a past master in presenting his subject. The philosopher and the true statesman in him will not let him hurry over his preface, whilst the orator in him takes care that his preface shall not be uninteresting. He begins at the beginning, compels attention from the beginning, leads the way through an old subject with all the joy of an explorer, and when he has finished leaves behind him the impression that it could not have been dealt with fittingly in any other way.

So it was in his recent effort to impress upon his audience, in London, his high concept of the power and responsibilities of the press at the present time. It was with strange mastery that he prepared the ground. In a few short sentences he carried his hearers to the vantage place from which alone the matter could be seen in a just proportion. For they were met that night, he said, at the most dramatic moment in the history of recorded civilization. They had reached the climax of a great drama. The curtain had come down, as it were, upon the great tragedy of the war, and a new epoch lay before them. In clear, incisive sentences, each one of which told, Mr. Balfour then reviewed the tragedy of the previous four and a half years; the crime of Germany, launched full blast; its first apparent success; the moment when that success began to be doubtful; the final cataclysm in which Germany, her allies, and all their works, were overwhelmed in sudden destruction. Great events which the world had been accustomed to see work out slowly had been worked out suddenly, in a few short months, before their eyes. "Even now," Mr. Balfour declared, driving the point home, "it is hard to grasp in its full significance the events that divide us from March the 21st of this year. I look back upon it and say, How did the situation that developed on March the 21st end on November the 11th, as we all know it did end?" It had, however, so ended, ended in a great victory, and they were like people who had been struggling up some steep and difficult mountain range without guides, who suddenly gasped to find themselves on the crest of the ridge, looking back on all the difficulties they had overcome, and seeing before them, spread out in the bright sunshine, a great fertile plain of human progress.

Having thus sounded the note of high achievement, and having enabled his hearers to see in its fullness the great work that had already been accomplished, Mr. Balfour did not hesitate for a moment to sound another call to action. No one realizes better than Mr. Balfour the evil effects of contemplating achievement; of resting upon the oars of high endeavor; and of failure to recognize the necessity of pressing forward. The plain lay before them, he said, in effect, but let them not deceive themselves that it had already been attained. Much work still remained to be done, and if any momentary respite were taken, it should be expended in forming plans for another great advance. In this great advance Mr. Balfour saw clearly, and did not hesitate to say as emphatically as he could, that the press of the world, and especially the press of the English-speaking peoples of the world, was destined to play a very large part. He did not attempt to estimate the precise weight and effect which the press of a country has upon a country's intellectual, moral and political development, but he did claim what every one would admit, that when there was any feeling of difficulty or controversy between two countries it was in the power of the press to exacerbate those difficulties or to soothe them; it was in the power of the press to deepen the cleft or to smooth it over.

Mr. Balfour, in fact, saw that what the press could do was to take what it found in public opinion and work it up until the effect might be something very much like catastrophe; or so wisely, patriotically, and sympathetically handle it as to produce mutual confidence and esteem, and, as he so felicitously put it, "acute consciousness, not of each other's defects, but of each other's merits." And, having said this much, Mr. Balfour went on to make a great political confession, or rather to restate one which he has made on several occasions before, namely, his firm belief that the future of the world depended upon the cooperation of the English-speaking peoples; upon the mutual understanding which was to unite them, and upon the common determination to see their views carried into effect.

Mr. Balfour on this point was nothing if not emphatic. "Holding," he said, "that view as the most fixed and permanent element in my political creed, how could I do otherwise, when I had this opportunity of addressing a great assembly of American editors, than to say to them that it was on their opinions, on their power, on their ability, and on their character that the accomplishment of this great ideal depended?" Mr. Balfour is a man of much experience. A veteran in the world's affairs, he has seen many high disputes amongst the nations from the inside. He has heard their first mutterings, watched them as they increased in violence until they overflowed in some great upheaval, and he has had opportunity, more than most men, of seeing the part played by the press of the world in either intensifying the difficulties or rendering them easier of adjustment. What he said, therefore, in London, is not the opinion of a theorist, of an armchair critic, but of one who has been for many years in the thick of the fight, and who understands better than most of his contemporaries how the hand of righteousness in government is strengthened and weakened according as the press stands firmly by the highest ideals of true journalism, or forsakes them for the cul-de-sac of sensationalism or political gain.

When, therefore, a man of Mr. Balfour's standing and experience says that the moment has come when the press throughout the world, and especially that of the English-speaking race, more than anything else, could make smooth the paths of those who, in the face of much criticism, meant to try to carry out great and difficult ideals, his utterances are worthy of the closest attention and the highest regard. As Mr. Balfour well put it, the soldiers and the sailors of the allied powers, by unexampled gallantry and devotion, have done their share, and now the sword has given way to the pen; the work of the statesman follows upon the work of the soldier. In these days the work of the statesman, as never before, is the expression of the demands and the views of the people, and the righteous demands and intelligent views of the people today are largely dependent on the devoted, conscientious work of a devoted, conscientious press.

Just seventy years ago, that great journalist, John Thaddeus Delane, sometime editor of The Times of London wrote these words:

> The country will govern itself. It naturally, and almost unconsciously, makes a certain progress, which successive ministries can only a little simplify or perplex, quicken or retard. In spite of governments, a great necessity grows up and compels a hearing. Measures spring forth, no one knows how, in the mind of the nation, at first rudely but truly conceived, then gradually taking solidity and form, and lastly forcing themselves into legislative being. This progressive movement triumphantly rides over parties, or rather, to speak more truly, like the messenger of an oriental potentate, it impresses every one it falls in with, compelling him to leave his own errands and forward the business of the nation.

If that was true, and it was, of course, true in 1848, it is much more true in 1919. Public opinion today is formed more quickly and gives its decisions more quickly, because the means by which public opinion can inform itself are immeasurably greater than they were seventy years ago. The great informer of public opinion is the press, and the greater the demand for information so much the greater is the obligation laid upon the press that information shall be forthcoming, and that it shall be as exact as it is possible to make it. As Mr. Balfour so clearly maintained, the war will have been largely fought in vain unless, on the foundation thus far laid, the intellectual and moral forces of the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples set themselves to work to build effectually a temple of righteousness which cannot be destroyed. To this end no one factor perhaps can contribute more than the press, if the press does its duty. And that duty is clear and simple enough; for, to quote Delane again, "The duty of the journalist is the same as that of the historian—to seek out truth, above all things, and to present it to his readers."

The American Morale

THE American people demand and prize freedom, but as well as any other people on the face of the earth they realize the only condition upon which freedom can be enjoyed and maintained. Every true and typical American feels that he is personally responsible for the welfare of his country. He may delegate certain powers to government, but he is conscious of being a part of the government.

Patriotism has a peculiar meaning for Americans. It means something more than adulation of a geographical section of the world; something more than pride in national wealth and strength; it means loyalty to the ideals upon which the Republic was founded. Lincoln expressed its meaning magnificently in his Gettysburg speech when he said: "It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." The endurance of government of the people, by the people, for the people, is being tested in many parts of the globe today; whether such a government can endure has long since passed the point of determination in the United States. There should be no question as to that now. The one transcendent thing in the government of the United States is that it is the kind of a government for which freemen are willing to give the last full measure of their devotion.

In parts of the country at present there are groups of people, sometimes forgetful and sometimes ignorant of American ideals, who undertake to introduce into the political life of the country theories and practices utterly foreign and repugnant to the national sentiment. The sudden return of peace, with the economic disturbance which the change from war conditions involves, has been taken by these groups to mean that they can throw off the restraints of convention and even of law, and undertake to repeat, although in a weakly imitative manner, some of the performances that have lately been reported from anarchy-ridden nations. In certain centers of population it is seen that some drastic measures may be necessary in order to bring these groups to a realizing sense of the fact that riot and lawlessness will not be tolerated. No doubt, the authorities will do their part, promptly and positively, toward maintaining good order.

But the main reliance of the country will be in the morale of its people, and this reliance will be well placed. The overwhelming mass of the American people, differ as they may about minor matters, may be counted upon to guard the national institutions against all forms of attack. Those who imagine that these institutions can be assailed with impunity, will be awakened swiftly to the fact that they have never known the real America nor sounded the depth of American character and sentiment.

The United States is not a machine-made nation; it was not made for the people; it was made by them; it represents the ideals of the people, stands for them; the United States is the people, and those who raise their hands against it raise their hands against the people.

American morale is a rock. The waves of anarchy may dash against it, but there is no present likelihood that they can undermine it.

Canal Freighting in Private Hands

IN HIS annual report to the New York Legislature, General W. W. Wotherspoon, Superintendent of Public Works of that State, makes an appeal for the formation of freight-carrying companies and the investment of private capital in the state canal transportation business. He declares that a large amount of tonnage which should be moved by the interior waterways is now held because of inadequate means of transportation.

Speaking of the great New York canals, he says that the ultimate success of the improved system "depends entirely upon whether energetic and able men with sufficient capital at their disposal will enter the field." "An inland water route," he says, "superior to any in this or in any European country, maintained and operated at state expense, is offered for the use of all, free of charge. Surely, there are sufficient enterprising citizens who, recognizing the opportunity afforded for a profitable undertaking, will take advantage of it."

Opportunities nearly, if not quite, as good, await enterprise and capital investment in other states, but, it seems, before they are availed of by business men there will have to be greater assurance than has been forthcoming in the past against unfair rail competition. For the time being the United States Railroad Administration is giving this assurance, but it is only for the time being. A determined movement looking to the handing of the railroads back to private ownership and management is afoot, and those who are behind it are not willing even to agree with the Director-General, Mr. McAdoo, that government control should have at least a five years' trial before abandonment. General Wotherspoon himself, turning from the point that seemingly is nearest him, enters upon an argument against government control. "With the war brought to a close," he says, "it is neither necessary nor desirable that the control of freight movement should remain with the federal authorities longer than will be required to adjust business conditions to a peace basis." He, however, contends for jurisdiction by the State "over all matters relative to our canals." But state jurisdiction in the past has never protected water transportation interests against unfair rail competition. The idle rivers of the West, and idle canals everywhere, afford ample proof of this.

Millions of tons of heavy, slow freight, now moved annually by and constituting a burden to the railroads, might better be moved by water, and would be moved by water if control over transportation by a power not opposed to waterways were established. The federal government is at present helping to resuscitate the carrying business of the Mississippi, and private enterprise is encouraged to help the good work along, but if transportation escapes from government control, and the old system of private rail management is permitted to come back, competitive rates to Mississippi points will, judging the future by the past, soon throw the barge lines out of business.

New York is at present unable to give assurance to the private enterprise and capital which General Wotherspoon invites that, if they entered into canal freight hauling, they would be permitted to continue in it. The first things to be settled, not only for the New York canals but for all internal waterways, are whether the waterway in the future is to have an equal opportunity with the railway, and how this equality of opportunity is to be guaranteed.

Zeitûn

TO THE few who are familiar with the cities, towns, and countryside of Syria and Armenia from the fact that they have been there and seen for themselves, as to the many who are acquainted with them from books and pictures, one of the interests of the next few months and years will be the coming back into news and story of places well known in the days before the war. Thus Aleppo already has a wonderful new chapter added to its prodigious history. Mosul, too, has once again, within the last few months, proved its right to be called the "place of connection"; whilst Beirut, Marash, and many others will all have their tale to tell.

Amongst these others, no story, surely, will be looked forward to with greater interest than the story of Zeitûn, the astounding rock-climbing city, some hundred and fifty miles north of Aleppo, in the gorge of the Zeitûn Su. For Zeitûn has always held a place of special regard amongst those who are familiar with the dogged struggle of the Armenians, through the centuries, for independence. Nowhere else, indeed, has this struggle been so dogged and withal so strangely successful, as amongst the Zeitûnlis. For six hundred years and more, they have united to hold their own against all comers. During the last half-century, they have defeated the Turkish forces repeatedly, and, on one occasion, captured the fort built to overawe the town, on the rocks above the gorge. If any Armenian, as one writer has put it, wishes to do well by his race, he should compile a short story of Zeitûn, particularly with relation to the last fifty years, making no large claims, avoiding foolish legends and religious squabbles, and letting the story speak for itself; for there is nothing equal to it elsewhere in Asia Minor.

Usually, the Armenian is quiet and unassuming. He is a man of industry and trade. He leaves the festival, the celebration, and all manner of outward show to his Moslem neighbor. He goes about his business, as at Marash, the nearest town to Zeitûn, for instance, ever unobtrusively, knowing that the less he is heard and seen the better and the safer in every way. In Zeitûn, however, all is different. The Zeitûnli has ever been a great warrior, a great freebooter, too, be it said, although in later years he has been rapidly forsaking such ways and means for more orderly pursuits, and every approach to the town shows more keenly the Zeitûnli is aware of the natural advantages of his "city in the clouds," and that he is quite determined to make the most of them. As to the town itself, every word, or combination of words, which helps to convey the idea of sheer precipice must be requisitioned for its description. It is the delight, and, indeed, apparently, the demand of the Zeitûnli that his front windows shall overlook a precipice. It is a point of honor with him, apparently, that the rock shall not project in front of his house, and most desirable that his house shall project, as far as possible, beyond the rock and over the precipice. If, by any chance, he should find his projection difficult to secure by ordinary means, then his neighbor, some seventy or eighty feet below him, if he is so fortunate as to have so near a neighbor, will not object to his propping up his house by means of long and slender poles planted in his orchard. Thus Mr. W. J. Childs, in his book "Across Asia Minor on Foot," tells of how he scrambled about the town over flat roofs of many different levels, and passed among little chimneys, assured by his guide that he was upon the regular road to the place he sought. Sometimes he looked downward over sloping red-tiled roofs and flat earthern roofs which seemed to cover the mountainside like slates, so closely were they set. "And sometimes, again," he adds, "the impressive view was decidedly upward, for above you rose a sheer hundred feet of wall, topped with buildings serenely overhanging." The precipice again, in fact, whether one looks up or down. But, unquestionably, that is Zeitûn.

Notes and Comments

WHO knows but that the most important industrial happening of the past year was the reported increase in the number of employers who share profits with their employees? Nothing else so far suggested to interest men in their daily work succeeds quite so well as giving each man a share in a growing profit derived from their individual and collective labor. Thus the old saying that the laborer is worthy of his hire takes on a new meaning: and the occasional discontent of the workman who feels that his own income remains fixed while his employer's income is increasing ceases to supply a motive for trying to give the minimum of work and get the maximum of wage for it. Business is not sentimental, yet what shall one say when an industry finds it worth while to advertise in popular publications that it shares profits with its working force?

THE bonfires which lit up London during the armistice celebrations were familiar sights in the London of Henry VIII's reign. At the sunsetting, in the months of June and July, says Old Stow the Chronicler, "Bonefires," as they were called in his day, were made in the streets, "every man bestowing wood or labor towards them." Citizens set out tables near the fires, with plentiful refreshments, on festival days, and thereunto they invited their neighbors, and "passengers" also, "to sit and be merry with them in great familiarity." These "bonefire" celebrations were considered good opportunities for the closing of old disputes, and for the bringing of good amity among neighbors.

ILLUMINATIONS, too, were practiced in Stow's time. He speaks of the custom on the days of St. Peter and St. Paul for every man to shadow his door with green birch, long fennel, St. John's wort, orpin, and white lilies, and adds that some of the citizens had lamps of glass with oil burning in them all night. Some, too, hung out branches of iron curiously wrought containing hundreds of lamps lighted at once, which made a good show.

IT IS stated that 800,000 acres of agricultural land in the State of Connecticut has reverted to a wild state in the past fifty or sixty years. Connecticut is not a very large State, either. New Hampshire has 2000 idle farms which might be purchased for less than the cost of the buildings. Vermont has as many more. These and like figures are being brought out in connection with the movement to place returning soldiers on the land. There is no lack of land to be reclaimed. The problem comes in devising plans to keep it reclaimed.

ALL over the United States and in much of Europe consumers are asking for Indian corn and are getting—pork. It is an interesting situation. Western farmers have vast quantities of corn. They also have pigs. Now at present prices it is more profitable to feed the corn to the pigs and sell the pork than it is to sell the corn itself. The truth is that the demand for this grain is growing so fast that production has not kept pace with it. Long hailed as king in America, it is extending its sway to the whole world.

HAD not the present plans for the improvement of Boston Common been gone over in advance with the Common Society and with individual Bostonians whose enthusiasm for the Common has been a valuable asset to the city in preserving that famous spot intact, there would doubtless have been many a determined protest at the tree-cutting now being done there. Vigorous appeals would have been made to the woodmen to spare those trees; but since it is declared that the trees must go for the sake of other and better ones, the ax hews busily and nobody protests. A recent survey showed 1180 trees on the Common; only 43 of them have survived their usefulness and are being done away with. When the Park Department next spring sets out 70 elms and 40 lindens, the tree population of the Common will be greater than ever. And how few persons know that Boston Common was originally an open meadow, with one big tree all by itself!

IN THE great collection of prints showing the sports, pastimes, and adventurous enterprises of mankind during four centuries, which Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman, the English collector, has offered for purchase by the United States, one print in particular is of interest to Americans. It depicts Amerigo Vespucci just landed on the continent that was afterward named for him, and pleasantly welcomed by a native person, presumably an "American Queen," comfortably swinging in an unmistakable hammock. Some historians question whether Vespucci ever got to America in person, and the old Sixteenth Century print does not necessarily prove it, for Vespucci was long popularly believed to have made the trip. It does, however, show a familiarity with the plants and animals that Giovanni della Strada lavishly added to his picture which leads to the belief that he worked from sketches made by somebody else who had really seen them.